Bringing history into accord with the facts in the tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

THE BARNES REVIEW

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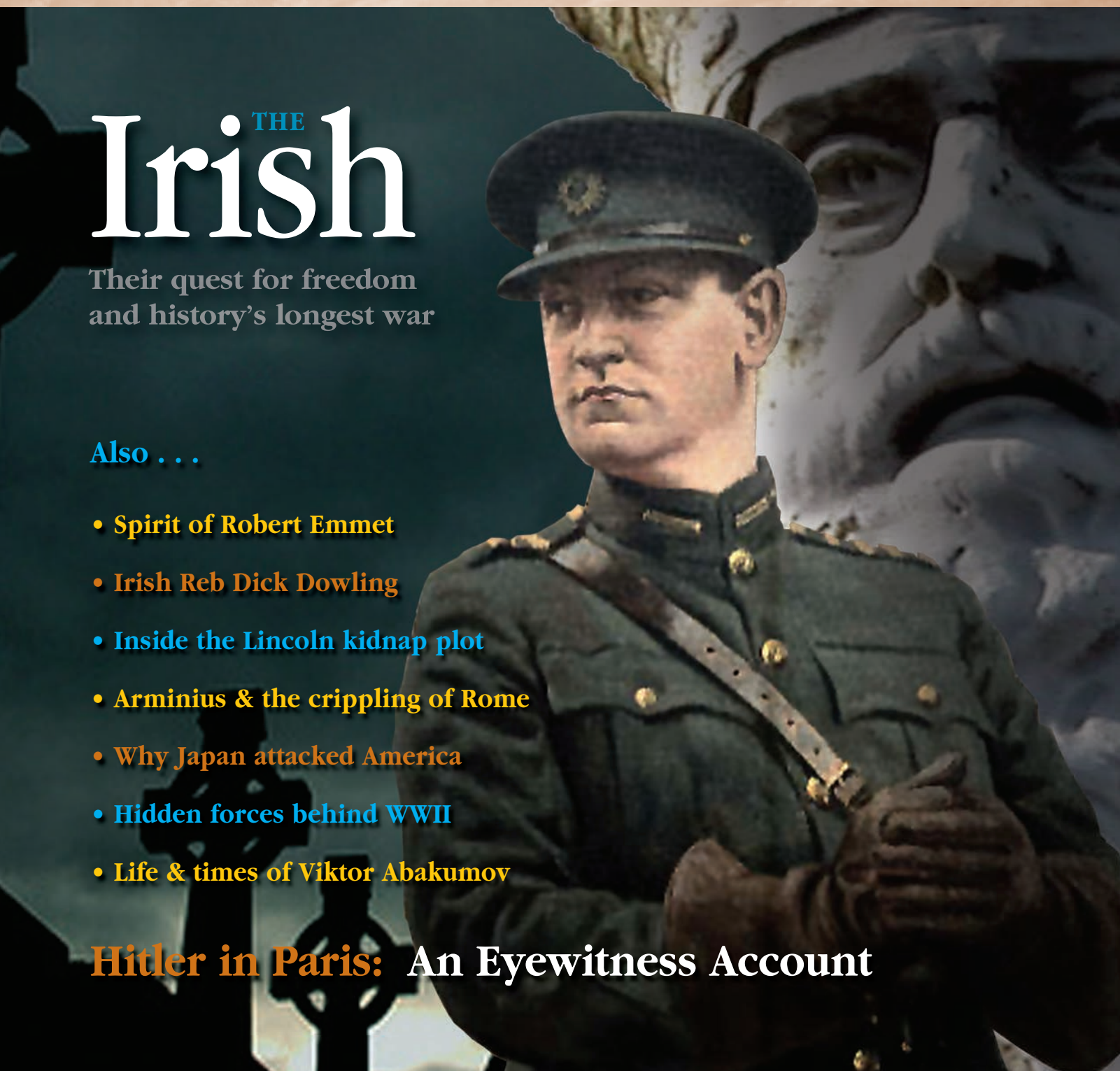

THE Irish

Their quest for freedom and history's longest war

Also . . .

- **Spirit of Robert Emmet**
- **Irish Reb Dick Dowling**
- **Inside the Lincoln kidnap plot**
- **Arminius & the crippling of Rome**
- **Why Japan attacked America**
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Hitler in Paris: An Eyewitness Account

Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

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November/December 2008 ❖ Volume XIV ❖ Number 6

Table of Contents

Ireland's Fight for Freedom
Arthur Kemp
4 The Emerald Isle is the land that saved Western (especially Roman) civilization during the dark ages—ironic, since Ireland was never a Roman colony—but the "Ould Sod" has also fought a seemingly never-ending war for independence, complete with famine holocaust and genocidal horrors. . . . .

1972 Plot to Genocide the Irish
Michael Collins Piper
13 As recently as 1972, previously classified documents now reveal, the rulers of Britain concocted a scheme to use the military to forcibly relocate Irish people—Protestant and Catholic alike—to designated enclaves in Northern Ireland. International law says this as a form of genocide. . . .

Irish Patriot Robert Emmet
John Tiffany
15 From an aristocratic family, Robert Emmet sacrificed all for the cause of Irish freedom. Here's a short biography of one of Ireland's bravest souls—a man who believed in the ideals of America's founding fathers. . . .

Robert Emmet's 'Gallows Speech'
Robert Emmet
16 At the still-boyish age of 25, Robert Emmet gave his life for his nation. These are his parting words, addressed directly to the tyrants who cut short his existence, but also to Irishmen and other patriots around the world. . . .

Irish Reb Thwarts Yankee Invasion
John Tiffany
20 He pulled off what President Jefferson Davis said was the most amazing feat in military history. The popular Irish-born Dick Dowling, hero of Houston, beat off a federal armada that had his men outnumbered many-fold. The unfortunate Unionists had to scuttle back out to sea in the dark, poor things. . . .

The Battle of Teutoburg Forest Revisited
Dr. Ingrid Rimland Zündel
22 The wife of Revisionist historian Ernst Zündel tells of the upcoming anniversary of the battle that in many ways marked the watershed of world history. By decisively destroying the Roman juggernaut in the muck and mire of Teutoburger Forest, Arminius (as he was known to the Romans), or Hermann the Cheruscan, saved Germanic civilization. Without the strong will of Arminius, there might never have been an England, or a United States of America. . . .

Confirmed: John Wilkes Booth Survived
Pat Shannan
33 After our initial story suggesting it was probable that the assassin of Abraham Lincoln was not killed in Virginia after a massive manhunt, additional evidence has surfaced making the case nearly airtight that he lived. . . .

I Was Part of the Lincoln Kidnap Plot
Confession of Michael O'Laughlin
36 Here are some excerpts from the amazing written confession of one of Booth's accomplices, Michael O'Laughlin, in which he confirms that he did escape from "Devil's Island" and live on in America under an alias. . . .

Why Japan Attacked the United States
Stephen M. Goodson
41 Japan did not attack the United States because they hated our freedom. Rather, they were backed into a corner where they had no other viable option if they were to survive as a nation. FDR and his Zionist controllers deliberately needled and needled Nippon until they attacked. . . .

Hidden Forces Behind World War II
Kenneth McKilliam
46 A horde of "alien elements" within Germany ridiculed the highest ideals of the German nation, and even went so far as to declare world war on their host country. . . .

Nazi Restrictions on the Rights of Jews
Joaquin Bochaca
50 No one denies the Jews had a rough time of it in Germany during WWII. But how were other nations treating their minorities at the same time?

Viktor Abakumov & the Zionist Plot
Daniel W. Michaels
53 Viktor Abakumov was a brutal and dedicated Soviet torturer, loyal to Josef Stalin. But he was no match for several high-ranking Zionist Soviets who were seeking to stop implementation of Stalin's new "anti-Zionist" policies. . . .

With Hitler in Paris: Giesler Remembers
Carolyn Yeager & Wilhelm Mann
58 Here is a side of Adolf Hitler that one seldom encounters. An architect and confidant of the most-hated man in history tells us of Hitler the human, a man who was an artist himself, and deeply appreciated the creative abilities of even those who were called his enemies. . . .

Features:

Personal from the Editor: 2.
Editorial—Russia says 'nyet' to NWO: 3.
Irish Bravery & the Medal of Honor: 14.
Bold Robert Emmet—a ballad: 19.
History You May Have Missed: 30.
Facts About Black Repatriation: 32.
WWII Dambuster Disaster: 39.
Letters to the Editor: 40.
TBR 2008 Comprehensive Index: 62-63.

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THE WAR AGAINST TRUTH HITS HOME

In the latest outrage of the War Against Truth, British police executed a Mannheim, Germany-originating warrant on Australian Revisionist historian and TBR Editorial Board member Dr. Fredrick Töben, who was arrested onboard a plane at Heathrow while *en route* from the U.S. to Dubai. A shocking case that has even anti-Revisionist civil libertarians alarmed, it suggests that the Magna Carta and international law are both dead. The plane, you see, from which the police dragged the Australian was not British but American. So they were trespassing, outside their bailiwick. And the offense for which he was arrested is not illegal in Britain or the United States.

The district court in Mannheim, Germany issued a European Union arrest warrant that accuses Töben of publishing material on the Internet "of an anti-Semitic and/or Revisionist" nature, "deliberately contrary to historical truth. Said publications deny, approve or play down above all the mass murder of the Jews, planned and implemented by the National Socialist rulers."

Because the historian's blog is available worldwide via the Internet, the German court claimed that the "defendant" was "committing the act in Australia, Germany and in other countries." Töben posted information online between 2000 and 2004 that "denied, approved of [sic] or played down the mass murder of Jews by the Nazis," the charge alleged. Appearing in Westminster Magistrates' Court, Töben objected to the terms of the warrant, saying he had been slandered.

A group of supporters, including British historian David Irving and Lady Michele Renouf, attended Töben's British hearing. Töben pleaded with the judge not to extradite him to Germany. "I beg you to let me leave the country, to kick me out. I promise never to return," he said. Objecting to bail, the British court said Töben, 64, could face up to five years in prison for the offense and was likely to abscond if freed from the court.

In 1999 Töben was sentenced to seven months in a German prison for "inciting racial hatred," and he was also sentenced to 11 months in Austria on "holocaust denial" charges. He is already awaiting the outcome of a court case in southern Australia, where his Adelaide Institute (www.adelaideinstitute.org) is accused of publishing "anti-Semitic" and "holocaust denial" material. In September 2002, the Federal Court of Australia ordered the removal of material from Töben's web site that questioned whether the Nazis killed millions of Jews. However, there is still great information on the site.

Töben has stated on his web site: "If you wish to begin to doubt the holocaust-shoah narrative, you must be prepared for personal sacrifice, must be prepared for marriage and family breakup, loss of career and [a stay in] prison." (*Shoah,* also spelled *sho'ah* and *shoa*, is a Hebrew word meaning literally "calamity," but it has come to be the standard Hebrew term for the so-called "holocaust.")

Regardless of what one thinks about the so-called holocaust, Töben's arrest should alarm everyone. ✦

—John Tiffany, Assistant Editor

RUSSIA SAYS 'NYET' TO NEW WORLD ORDER

Pascal once said, "A stone thrown into the water changes the entire sea." The brief conflict in the Caucasus has changed the world. Its waves radiate out in all directions and affect the past and future. The defeat of Georgia will see many changes in Russian foreign policy. The U.S. government's attempt to close the anti-Russian *cordon sanitaire* in the south from the Baltic to the Black Sea has been thwarted. Georgia will not join NATO. No matter how many U.S. M-4 and Israeli Halil aircraft are given to the Georgians, they will continue trembling till the end of the 21st century.

A wedge has been driven between Europe and the U.S. government. Europe, which relies on Russian hydrocarbons, rejected U.S. demands to isolate Russia and again label her the "evil empire." And the Sino-Russian union is stronger.

Siberian hydrocarbons continue to flow into the limitless Chinese market. The Islamic world was relieved to see Mikheil Saakashvili fail. The Bush/neo-con "Greater Near East" project from Afghanistan to Iraq and from Georgia to Israel has received a setback. U.S. bombers will not be taking off for Iran with their nuclear payloads from wrecked Georgian airfields. The Russian Mediterranean Squadron will dock at the Syrian port of Tartus and Russian anti-tank missile systems will prevent Israeli Merkavas from entering the Gaza Strip and the southern regions of Lebanon. The supply lines to the NATO forces in Afghanistan that pass through Russian territory and the Central Asian republics have been cut. The Americans have finally been driven out of Tadzhikistan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgizia; and Russia and Kazakhstan are forming a military strike force.

Russia's internal policies were liberated from "external control" imposed during the Yeltsin era when Americans sat in all spheres of Russian life. American agents and influence were everywhere—in the economy and the army, intelligence and information, ideology and culture—making Russia appear like an unseaworthy barge towed by a U.S. nuclear aircraft carrier.

Russian money, which had been driven into the bottomless purses of New York bankers and mortgagers by the American stooge Aleksei Kudrin (the last remaining "liberal" in Medvedev's cabinet), quietly began to return to Russia where universities, orphanages, heart centers and factories building the latest new fighter jets were impatiently waiting for it. Billionaires arranged for the return of the St. Daniel Bells from America (sold by the Bolsheviks for the market value of the bronze, the bells had been kept on the Harvard campus for the past 80 years).

Worker-peasant young men, who had suffered in their tanks around Tskhinvali and who had finished off the Georgian brigades around Poti and Gori, demanded what was theirs. (The Georgian conflict was ignited when the U.S.- and Israeli-trained Georgian army attacked Tskhinvali, the capital of South Ossetia.) They wanted homes and roads built in the villages and worker settlements from which they came, palaces of culture and hospitals worthy of Russian heroes. . . .

The history of the Caucasus has seen continual wars, discord, invasions from Iran and Turkey, the squawks of tiny principalities, the greedy gullets of insatiable satraps, the grunts and groans of territories that have fallen into the stone-crusher of history. The imperial hand of Russia put an end to this bloody mountain dance. The unstable architecture of the Caucasus was transformed into a powerful vault where each people found its own place, its own peace and security, and the opportunity to grow under the sun of the Russian state. When the Russian empire weakened, the Caucasus began to quiver, boundaries were changed irrationally, and senseless bloodletting followed.

When the empire recovered, the Caucasus calmed down. Cities flourished, artists and scientists appeared, and the world became captivated by the culture of the Caucasian peoples living within the golden imperial realm. Rejection of the Soviet empire under Gorbachev and Yeltsin led to "Karabakh," to a war between the Armenian and Azeri peoples, to two Chechen wars, to the bloody disintegration of Georgia and to countless other conflicts and insurgencies that to this day reverberate in the gorges of Dagestan and Ingushetia. The recognition of the independence of Abkhazia and South Ossetia was a traditional act by Russia upon returning to Transcaucasia and installing iron timbering to the shaky architecture.

The future of Russia lies along the undeviating road back to an imperial consciousness, the road back to recover the lost influence over the entire area from the Black Sea to the Baltic, from the Dzhungarian Gate to Mongolia. A United Russian Federation State is one of the forms of imperial restoration. In addition to Belarus, Abkhazia, and South Ossetia, this will include Kyrgyzia and the Dniestr area [Moldova]. Kazakhstan and Ukraine, as well as the Russian zones of Estonia, will follow. ✦

—ALEKSANDR PROKHANOV

Journalist and author ***ALEXANDER PROKHANOV*** is a member of the secretariat of the Writers Union of the Russian Federation and the editor-in-chief of the nationalist newspaper *Zavtra*. Often referred to as the "leader of the patriotic opposition," Prokhanov's prolific writings include the novel *Mr. Hexagen*, a roman à clef in which he satirizes the Yeltsin family and their policies and for which he won the National Bestseller award. Because of their opposition to Russian nationalism, Prokhanov is often critical of the Jews. Recently, he commented on the war in Georgia: "We were not defeated by the West in the Cold War, because the Cold War continues. We lost gigantic territories, but we held Moscow. From here we launch our counterattack."

IRELAND'S ERA OF STONE CROSSES: The Cross of the Scriptures at Clonmacnois, Ireland, shows scenes of the life of Christ. This side shows Christ as the "good shepherd," a popular depiction of Jesus. This cross is also known as King Flann's Cross, Flann Siana being a prominent king of Tara and high king of Ireland. It is made of a single stone and is 10 feet tall. The cross was erected by Abbot Colman for Flann, who died in A.D. 916. Arthur Kingsley Porter writes in *The Crosses and Culture of Ireland*: "The rise of the art of sculptured stone crosses in precisely [the] troubled age of the Viking invasions is [not] difficult to explain. . . . [T]he development of the new art of sculpture corresponds with the decline of illumination. I fancy that the constant pillaging of monasteries by the Danes may have forced the Kelts into a form of artistic expression not so easily destroyed by a raiding party. A stone cross is not conveniently either burned or stolen." Between A.D. 832 and A.D. 1163, Clonmacnois was plundered by the Vikings eight times and attacked by its Irish enemies 27 times. **ON THE COVER:** On our cover this issue is a collage of images from Irish history. The main figure is Gen. Michael Collins in military garb. He is flanked on the right by the face of St. Patrick from the statue at Tara. On the left are a collection of stone crosses from Clonmacnois.

Ireland

AND THE WORLD'S LONGEST WAR

IT HAS BEEN SAID THAT THE IRISH SAVED WESTERN CIVILIZATION, and it is true that they are largely responsible for keeping the flame of the Greeks and Romans going during the dark ages, and thus preserving our civilization. But Ireland's greatest export in recent times has been people. In New Zealand and South Africa, North and South America and throughout Europe the Irish presence has been felt, influencing the racial make-up of at least five continents. This article by Rhodesian Arthur Kemp, taken from his epic tome *March of the Titans: A History of the White Race*, deals with Ireland's long struggle with England for independence and self-determination. Some say it is history's longest war.

BY ARTHUR KEMP

Ireland is of importance for remaining the site of one of the longest running wars in history, with the white Irish fighting with the white Britishers on and off for over 500 years. This, combined with its massive emigration history, makes Ireland more than worthy of study.

The island of Ireland was, like Britain, initially inhabited by tribes of Old Europeans and proto-Nordics. These people were either overwhelmed or assimilated by the first Indo-European invaders to reach the island in the first millennium B.C. The Kelts settled the island in large enough numbers to feature in the writings of the Classical Greeks (the first reference to Ireland is made under the name "Irene" in a Greek poem dating to 450 B.C. and by the names of Hibernia and Juverna by various classical writers).

Great megalithic underground tombs and aboveground structures can still be found in abundance in Ireland, evidence of a flourishing Neolithic society, comparable with anything in the rest of Europe at the time.

According to Irish folklore, the pre-Kelts and the Kelts established four major kingdoms, known in the Gaelic language as Nemedians, Fomorians, Firbolgs and Tuatha Dé Danann. The ancient names of Ireland are numerous and include Banba, Fola and Eiré.

The Indo-European origin of Ireland is, however, most clearly represented in the traditional name for the whole island, which finally became its official name: "Eire," derived from the same root word as "Aryan."

One powerful Gaelic Keltic tribe, the Scots, left Ireland for reasons unknown. They settled in the far north of Britain and eventually gave their name to Scotland.

Other Irish Kelts continued to raid and harass Roman occupied Britain, with advance parties even reaching the coast of France to search for booty. During the reign of the Keltic King MacNeill (A.D. 428-63), Patrick, who may have been a Gaul or may have been a Romanized British missionary, entered Ireland in an attempt to convince the pagan Keltic natives to give up their traditional Indo-European religions.

Patrick and other missionaries of his time [Auxilius, Secundinus and Iseminus, e.g.] were not, as is commonly believed, completely successful.

Nonetheless Patrick was successful in ensuring that Christianity became entrenched and become the dominant—and virtually the only—religion a century after his death in 461. [In all probability, Patrick and his fellow missionaries were proto-Culdees, that is, forerunners of the Céli Dé, or Keltic Church. They were not under the pope.—Ed.] In the 6th century, extensive monasteries were founded in Ireland, and it was from these centers that missionaries were sent all over the known world, including back to Britain when that land fell under pagan [polytheistic] Germanic rule.

RAIDS AND SETTLEMENTS

During the 8th century, Ireland, along with almost all of France and Britain, was thrown into confusion and panic by Viking invasions. The Vikings were particularly fond of raiding Ireland, finding the Keltic tribes generally too busy fighting with one another to offer organized resistance. [Also, the monks were pacifistic and easy pickings.—Ed.] The Vikings liked Ireland so much that they soon established permanent settlements on its east coast, raiding ever deeper into the interior of the island. Finally the Viking raids were brought to an end when the Irish high king, Brian Boru, decisively defeated a large Norse Viking force at the Battle of Clontarf, near Dublin, in 1014, on Good Friday.[1]

The establishment of the Viking settlements created the first major population shift in Ireland since the Keltic invasions: a fresh wave of Indo-European Nordic blood was settled in Ireland, adding to the already overwhelming Nordic/Keltic/Old European racial characteristics of the Irish.

The first English invasion of Ireland took place under King Henry II, who claimed to have received official authorization for the conquest of the island from Pope Adrian IV.

The authenticity of this 1155 order has long been called into question, but the upshot was, that by 1171, an English army had entered Ireland in support of a deposed local Irish king, Diarmaid Mac Murchada, of the Irish kingdom of Leinster, who had been forced into exile by High King Ruaidri mac Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobair.

The first English invasion of Ireland took place under King Henry II, who claimed to have received official authorization for the conquest of the island from the pope.

In 1172, Henry gave permission to Norman lords (at this stage Normandy and England were one united kingdom) to settle portions of Ireland. In this way yet more Viking descendants (the Normans had themselves originally been Viking settlers in France) took up residence in Ireland.

Quickly they struck up a rapport with their distant racial cousins already in Ireland, and alliances between the Normans and the Irish were formed, to the detriment of the English.

English power was further challenged by the 1314 invasion of Ireland by Edward Bruce, the younger brother of Robert the Bruce, king of Scotland, who attempted to throw the English out of the ancient home of the Scots. The enterprise failed, but the English population in Ireland was decimated.

NORMAN-IRISH ALLIANCES FORBIDDEN

The increasing integration of the Normans into the native Irish was recognized by the English as meaning eventual trouble. The Anglo-Irish Parliament passed in 1366 the Statute of Kilkenny, which punished all those who "followed the custom of, or allied themselves with" the native Irish. Such action was punishable by excommunication and heavy fines.

This law was useless. The process had advanced so far that even though a new English army invaded Ireland in the late 14th century, the Irish were fast coalescing into a nation in their own right.

This was emphasized during the English War of the Roses, when English settlements in Ireland decreased to a small coastal strip around Dublin. This strip became known as the English Pale—and from there comes the English saying that if something is "beyond the pale" it is unacceptable, a good indication of how the English settlers viewed the native Irish.

In 1494, the English soldier and diplomat Sir Edward Poynings was appointed by the English monarch to look after and extend English interests in Ireland.

Acting on royal authority, Poynings revived the Anglo-Irish Parliament and the Statute of Kilkenny, which compelled the English and Irish to live apart and prohibited Irish law and customs in regions inhabited for the largest part by English settlers.

All state offices were filled with appointments made by the English king and English law was declared to be valid for large parts of the island. Finally, Poynings introduced the act known as the Poynings Law, which made any law passed by the Irish Parliament invalid until the English king had given his assent in writing.

THE REFORMATION

The English King Henry VIII had overthrown the Roman Catholic Church in England—now he attempted to extend this to Ireland [where Roman Catholics had long since displaced the Culdees—Ed.].

The Roman Catholic monasteries were disbanded and a great many destroyed—much of the riches they had hoarded was distributed among Irish nobles, and their support for the English king was thereby quite literally bought. Henry also wisely extended the right of home rule to the Irish. The result was a period of relative peace and stability. In 1541, the Irish Parliament declared him king of Ireland in recognition of this achievement.

Although the English Queen Mary was Catholic (and she tried hard to contain the Anglicans in England), she was also the first British monarch to begin the large-scale colonization of Ireland by English settlers. At first conciliatory toward the Irish, a rebellion in Ulster led by the Irish chieftain of that re-

gion, Shane O'Neill, drew "Bloody Mary" to more drastic measures: an act was passed dividing all Ireland into counties. The rulers of these counties were invested with military powers, which they used with cruelty against the native Irish.

SEEDS OF HATRED SOWN

The re-conversion of England back to Anglicanism under Queen Elizabeth I caused a number of Irish Catholic rebellions. After one unsuccessful uprising, an English army was defeated at the Battle of Blackwater in 1602.

During these wars, great hatred against the English was aroused amongst the Irish. Villages, crops and cattle were destroyed to try to root out Irish resistance, and thousands of natives were executed out of hand. When English soldiers fell into Irish hands, they could therefore expect no mercy, and many were tortured in their turn. The greater part of Munster and Ulster was destroyed, and more Irish died from the resulting famine than in the war itself.

The extension of the Anglican Church into Ireland was also associated with English political control, and by default the vast majority of Irish were reconfirmed in their support for the Catholic Church—religion became a way of demonstrating political opinion.

During the reign of the King James I, English law was declared the sole law of the entirety of Ireland—some 100 Irish chieftains were forced to flee Ireland and went to Rome, where they sought the protection of the pope in 1607.

Shane O'Neill and Elizabeth I

It was not until the reign of Henry VIII that England began to reassert its dominance over Ireland, with the idea of bringing the monasteries and church under control of the king. Independence-minded Irish Chieftain Shane O'Neill, however, remained a long-standing problem for the English during the drawn out Tudor re-conquest of Ireland (about 1569-1583). The English sought to pacify Irish chieftains by assigning them English titles on the condition that they recognize English overlords and support English interests. This worked well for a single generation, but English titles were always passed to the eldest son of a chief, whereas in Ireland, chieftains were generally elected. Shane O'Neill was the younger son of a chieftain, but did not inherit his father's earldom. This instigated a series of clan wars. After one of his brothers died in battle, the rightful heir (said the English) was a young boy whom the English sought to protect. Meanwhile, Shane was alternately making alliances and war on surrounding clans. When Elizabeth I came to the throne, she attempted to mollify Shane. He traveled to England and negotiated with her (above) but, on his return to Ireland, the political situation deteriorated and England's relationship with Shane worsened. After an attempt to poison him failed, open war broke out. Shane won several important victories over Scottish clans in the region but, under Sir Henry Sidney, a lord of Ireland, a concerted effort was made to bring tribes hostile to Shane into the English fold. He was eventually defeated at the Battle of Farsetmore and slain by the MacDonnells of Antrim.

ORIGINAL SOURCES: HERITAGE-HISTORY.COM, LIBRARYIRELAND.COM, WIKIPEDIA

The lands of these chieftains—six counties in the north—were confiscated: they were to become famous as the six counties of Northern Ireland. Increasing numbers of English and Scottish settlers were encouraged to settle in these confiscated counties.

IRISH REBELLION

A local Irish chieftain, Rory O'More, then hatched a rebellion in 1641 to seize Dublin—the castle in that town being the main center of English rule in Ireland—and drive the English out. The rebellion succeeded. The Irish took a terrible revenge upon the British settlers in Dublin, killing, by some estimates, up to 30,000, with only Scots being spared. The rebels were soon joined by the Catholic Irish nobles in the pale—together they elected a new Irish parliament to rule the island.

KING JAMES II OF ENGLAND
Wanted Catholicism rejuvenated in Ireland.

The cooperation between the rebels and the nobles of the pale came to an end in 1647 when the English promised the pale inhabitants that the Catholic Church would be allowed to dominate in Ireland if they assisted in the English reconquest of Ireland.

In 1649, the English Puritan leader Oliver Cromwell invaded Dublin. With an army 10,000 strong, he retook Dublin Castle, executing all 2,000 patriots who surrendered.

After defeating one more "rebel" army, a great part of the best land of Munster, Leinster and Ulster was confiscated and divided among the extremist Protestant soldiers of the English army.

Catholics were actively forbidden from holding any important offices of state and made completely subject to the English invaders. This policy was, however, reversed by the English King James II, who had already alarmed the Protestant Parliament in London with his cautious attempts to resuscitate the Catholic Church in that land. Under James, Catholics were once again promoted to high offices in Ireland.

The result was that when, in 1688, James fled England after the arrival of William of Orange, he found the Catholic population of Ireland ready to stand by him.

Protestant settlers in Ireland were once again driven from their homes and took refuge in the heavily defended Protestant towns of Enniskillen and Derry (which they called Londonderry), which James attempted to capture with his new Irish Catholic army. James's army did not however have any artillery and could not break down the city walls, and Protestant Londonderry was relieved by sea.

James then called together the Irish Parliament and restored all the lands confiscated since 1641. In 1689, the new English king, William of Orange, followed James into Ireland, and at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690, the Irish army was defeated and James fled.

William failed, however, to capture the city of Limerick, and when his artillery was destroyed outside the city, he was forced to retreat. The next year an English army defeated an Irish army at the town of Aughrom and Limerick was forced to surrender.

THE DESTRUCTIVE PENAL LAWS

The English Parliament then exacted severe punishment on the Irish—the Penal Laws restricted the rights of the Catholic Church in Ireland. Laws passed in 1665 and 1680, effectively killed Irish commerce and industries by banning the export of Irish cattle, milk, butter and cheese.

In 1699 the export of Irish woolen goods was forbidden. These measures effectively caused Ireland to be placed under an economic blockade, resulting in steady economic decline and crippling poverty.

The most important effect of these laws was to create the first wave of Ireland's largest export: people. Impoverished under the English blockade, hundreds of thousands of Irish started leaving the island, some going to France, but most going to North America in search of freedom from direct English rule.

The emigration of the Irish to almost all parts of the world would in time become the dominating foreign affair of Ireland, with possibly as many as a million all told leaving the land because of the dire conditions created by the Penal Laws and their aftermath.

The American Revolution not only created admiration in Ireland, but also awakened the English to the possibility of another rebellion in Ireland.

Subsequently in 1778, the Irish parliament, which only had Protestants in it (Catholics were not allowed to vote), passed the Relief Act, removing some of the most oppressive anti-Catholic measures. The English parliament then followed suit and repealed the Poynings Law and much of the other oppres-

sive, anti-Catholic legislation.

The outbreak of the French Revolution sparked off a rebellion in Ireland—in 1798 the Society of United Irishmen led a revolution that nearly captured Dublin. They were, however, too lightly armed to defeat the regular Protestant army, and the landing of a French force of 1,000 men in Ireland came too late to save the rebels.

By this time, the stage had been set for a long-lasting and bloody duel between the Irish and the English—a conflict that would last to the 21st century.

UNION BETWEEN IRELAND & GREAT BRITAIN

The British Prime Minister William Pitt the Younger enacted the union of Great Britain and Ireland in an attempt to strike a balance between the continual Roman Catholic Irish rebellions and the Protestant minority in Ireland.

The official union of Great Britain and Ireland was officially proclaimed on January 1, 1801. In exactly 121 years it would be dissolved. The union was two years old when the first rebellion broke out. In 1803, the bold young Robert Emmet, a poet and orator, led a brief uprising that was easily suppressed. He was, after giving a great speech, hanged and beheaded, although he avoided being drawn and quartered, a punishment the English reserved for those they deemed traitors. [See pages 15-19 for more on Emmet.—Ed.]

In 1823, the Catholic Association was founded, which demanded, and finally obtained, complete Roman Catholic emancipation in Ireland. In 1828, Roman Catholics were permitted to hold local office and, in 1829, they were allowed to sit in parliament for the first time.

These reforms came despite a new war over the practice of the compulsory payment of tithes by all inhabitants of Ireland—irrespective of whether they were Catholic or Protestant—which were paid to maintain the Anglican Church.

Both Catholics and Protestants fought each other with great cruelty during the tithe wars, as they were called, which ended with the conversion of the payment of the tithe tax into rent charges. Further discontent led to the almost constant brewing of plots and rebellious societies.

THE SO-CALLED POTATO FAMINE

During the five years from 1845 to 1850, the potato crop in Ireland failed. This led to a disastrous forced famine which caused a second massive wave of Irish immigrants, again mainly to America. Through emigration and death from famine, the Irish population declined by as much as 2 million during this five-year period. [TBR March/April 2003.—Ed.]

The Irish nationalists rejected the Anglo-Irish union. In 1867, another revolt broke out in Dublin and Kerry, which

Ireland & the Great Hunger

The Irish potato famine, also known as the "great famine" and the "great hunger," was a famine in Ireland which started in 1845 and lasted—depending on the region—until as late as1852. It led to the death of approximately 1 million people through starvation and disease. A further 1 million are thought to have emigrated as a result of the famine. Some scholars estimate that the population of Ireland was reduced by 20% to 25%. The famine was so bad it entered folk memory and became a rallying point for various nationalist movements. Modern historians regard it as a dividing line in the Irish historical narrative, referring to the preceding period of Irish history as "pre-famine." The cause of the famine was a fungal disease commonly known as late blight but the British confiscation of food exacerbated the disaster. Although blight ravaged potato crops throughout Europe during the 1840s, the impact and human cost in Ireland—where a third of the population was entirely dependent on the potato for food—was made worse by a host of political, social and economic factors. Cecil Woodham-Smith, an authority on the Irish Famine, wrote in *The Great Hunger: Ireland—1845-1849* that "[N]o issue has provoked so much anger or so embittered relations between the two countries (England and Ireland) as the indisputable fact that huge quantities of food were exported from Ireland to England throughout the period when the people of Ireland were dying of starvation." In fact, Ireland remained a net exporter of food during the five-year famine and tons of foodstuffs were shipped under English guard from the most famine-stricken parts of Ireland. Above is shown a portion of a multi-statue monument in Dublin, dedicated to the victims of the great hunger.

had to be suppressed by British force of arms. Soon it became as usual for British soldiers to serve in Ireland as in any part of the empire—the sheer necessity for occupying troops meant that the land was a colony and nothing more.

In 1902, the Irish political leader and journalist Arthur Griffiths founded a group that later became the nucleus of Sinn Fein [meaning "ourselves alone"—Ed.], which became in that time the most important Irish nationalist force and which ultimately led to Irish independence.

THE EASTER REBELLION

Sinn Fein organized a military wing, as did many Protestant groups, and by 1914 civil war seemed inevitable. The outbreak of World War I overshadowed events, most importantly leading the British Parliament to set aside a bill allowing for Irish home rule.

The suspending of the home rule bill saw three small nationalist groups, the Citizen Army (a force of Dublin citizens), the Irish Volunteers (a national defense body) and Sinn Fein, draw together, with their military wings, and organize what became known as the Easter Uprising.

At midday on April 24, 1916, about 2,000 Irish nationalists seized control of the Dublin Post Office and other strategic points in the city. The leaders of the rebellion proclaimed Irish independence and, by April 25, controlled most of Dublin city.

The British launched a counteroffensive on April 26, and martial law was proclaimed throughout Ireland.

Bitter street fighting took place in Dublin, and the better-armed British forces slowly dislodged the Irish nationalists from their positions one by one.

By the morning of April 29, the post office building, site of the rebel headquarters, was under attack by such overwhelming numbers that the last rebels surrendered that afternoon. About 440 British troops were killed in the uprising, and at least a similar number of Irishmen. Fifteen of the rebels were executed. The American-born Irishman Eamon de Valera, leader of Sinn Fein, was also sentenced to death. His sentence was, however commuted to life imprisonment, and then he was granted amnesty the next year.

Although unsuccessful, the rebellion had been supported

During the Easter Rising of 1916, Dublin's general post office (GPO) served as the headquarters of the revolt leaders. The assault of the British forces extensively damaged the building and it was not repaired until the Irish Free State government took up the task some years later. The original columns outside are still pocked with bullet-marks. The building has remained a symbol of Irish nationalism and Irish national history. Michael Collins and Irish nationalist Patrick Pearse fought side-by-side against the British in the GPO even though Collins had long warned that seizure of public buildings was a foolish strategy. He instead recommended—and later used—guerrilla tactics against the British occupiers. Above, a crowd gathers outside the scarred post office.

by a large number of the Irish people, and public revulsion at the execution of 15 of the rebels caused an upsurge in electoral support for Sinn Fein. In the 1918 election, Sinn Fein candidates won 73 of the 106 seats allotted to Ireland in the British Parliament.

DE VALERA BECOMES PRESIDENT

With such overwhelming support, the Sinn Fein members of Parliament met in Dublin in January 1919 and declared Ireland's independence, appointing de Valera as president.

The armed wing of Sinn Fein, called the Irish Republican Army (IRA), then launched a bitter guerrilla war against the British troops still in Ireland, particularly against an auxiliary police force known as the Black and Tans. This guerrilla war was waged with great ferocity on both sides, finally forcing the British Parliament to agree to Irish independence with the Government of Ireland Bill in 1920.

This bill provided for the division of Ireland into two—the majority of the land in the south (26 counties) as an independent state with status similar to that of Canada—and the six counties of the north retaining their status within Britain and becoming the province of Northern Ireland.

Sinn Fein split over the division of Ireland. De Valera was opposed to the partition of Ireland and led 57 Irish ministers or parliament s against the bill and against the 64 who were in favor. De Valera resigned as president and was replaced by the founder of Sinn Fein, Arthur Griffiths.

Michael Collins, the Irish patriot who had virtually singlehandedly created the IRA, came out in favor of the settlement and became chairman of the provisional government.

THE IRISH FREE STATE—1922

A civil war broke out in Ireland between those supporting the partition treaty and those opposed to it. Hundreds were killed in the war, including Collins himself.

The civil war did not halt the establishment of the Irish Free State and, in December 1922, a new constitution became effective, through which the state formally came into being.

The next year, the civil war was ended when de Valera agreed to accept the partition of Ireland as a compromise. He was elected to parliament and, by 1932, he had once again been voted into power as president of Ireland. De Valera then instituted a series of measures designed to further reduce the last vestiges of British influence. Finally in 1937, a new constitution was adopted which further loosened British control and created the republic of "Eire." De Valera was elected prime minister.

Officially, Ireland remained neutral during World War II, but in reality the island split—many Irish worked in British factories, replacing British men called up for active service, while

The Death of Michael Collins

On the road to Bandon, at the village of Béal na mBláth, a column of soldiers headed by Gen. Michael Collins stopped to ask directions. The man they asked, Dinny Long, was a member of a group at odds politically with Collins. Long prepared an ambush. When the column of men commanded by Collins returned via the road to Béal na mBláth, five ambushers on the scene opened fire. Collins was killed in the subsequent gun battle. He was the only fatality in the action. Under the cover of an armored car, Collins' body was loaded into a touring car and driven back to Cork. Collins was 31 years old when he died. There is no agreement as to who fired the fatal shot. The most recent authoritative account suggests that the shot was fired by Denis ("Sonny") O'Neill, an IRA fighter for a rival faction and a former British army marksman. This is supported by eyewitness accounts of participants in the ambush. O'Neill was using dum-dum ammunition, which disintegrates on impact and which left a gaping wound in Collins' skull. Collins' men brought his body back to Cork where it was then shipped to Dublin because it was feared the body might be stolen in an ambush if it were transported by road. His body lay in state for three days in Dublin City Hall where tens of thousands of mourners filed past his casket to pay their respects.

IRA SWITCHES TACTICS

This photo taken in 1984 shows the damage at the Grand Hotel in Brighton, England, following a bomb blast orchestrated by the Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA). Five people were killed, but British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher survived. During the 1970s, the PIRA had begun attacking British targets in England, including "soft" or civilian targets, in an attempt to get the British to acquiesce to their demands for full Irish independence. Eventually this led to a backlash against the tactics, most Irish believing the shedding of civilian blood—even though British—was a line that should not be crossed. After the mysterious attacks on the Pentagon and the World Trade Center in September of 2001 killed some 3,000 people, the IRA announced it would no longer be in the terrorism business.

others openly sympathized with Germany or actively tried to aid the German war effort. In this way Eire became the only country in Europe to send an official telegram of condolence to Germany after the death of Hitler in April 1945. It seems likely that the Irish actions were motivated more out of a dislike of the British rather than support for the Germans.

On Easter Monday, April 18, 1949, the anniversary of the Easter Rebellion, Eire became the Republic of Ireland, formally free of allegiance to the British crown and no longer a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

IRA REFOUNDED

Never formally disbanded, the IRA was revived during the postwar period as violence between Catholics and Protestants in the six counties of Northern Ireland increased during the tumultuous 1960s.

The IRA then launched a new war to drive the British out of Northern Ireland. The issue was not as clearcut as it had been in the southern part of the island, due to the very large number of loyal British Protestant subjects in the six counties.

In sheer terms of numbers, the Protestants were in fact in the majority, and viewed Catholicism as being synonymous with Irish nationalist rule—hence the loyalist/republican divide was created in Northern Ireland.

Attacks on loyalist Protestant civilians led to the loyalists forming their own paramilitary organizations, and soon several towns in Northern Ireland were divided into Catholic or Protestant areas. It became dangerous for Catholics to go into Protestant areas, and vice versa—loyalists versus Irish nationalists, a heady brew caused by a split in Christianity (sparked off by Henry VIII's desire to get divorced) and a conflict of Irish and British nationalism.

During the 1970s, the IRA moved on to start bombing strategic and civilian targets on the British mainland, causing outrage when bars and public places became targets. During the late 1990s, the warring factions were brought to a table and the beginnings of a settlement were thrashed out.

Despite a small influx of non-Whites, Ireland has to a fairly large degree kept its racial homogeneity in the early 21st century. Nonetheless, the issue of Third World non-white immigration does confront Ireland. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 The Battle of Clontarf was a hollow victory for the Irish king. Brian Boru, along with many of his sons including Murchad and Murrough, and his grandson Turlough, were all slain.—Ed.

Arthur Kemp is the Rhodesian-born author of M*arch of the Titans: A History of the White Race* (available from TBR for $42). He worked at the South African Conservative Party's head office on their weekly newspaper, and authored the main "Vote No" party literature used in the 1992 referendum, which made him the single largest distributed author in South African political history. He also worked as political secretary to the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr. Treurnicht, but was expelled from the party in 1993 for advocating the rejection of apartheid in favor of an Afrikaner homeland policy.

Brits Planned Genocide of Irish—*in 1972!*

For centuries the British have tried to suppress and exterminate their neighbors the Irish. But that's all ancient history, isn't it? Unfortunately, no. A formerly secret document outlines a brazen plan by the British government to commit what can only be described, in international legal context, as genocide against the Protestant and Catholic populations of the British mini-statelet of Northern Ireland, created in 1921.

By Michael Collins Piper

Admirers of Britain's ruling class will have a tough time explaining away a shocking top-secret document from July 1972,[1] released in 2003 by Britain's Public Records Office. The 21-page document, or appendix—of which there were only 10 copies produced—was a closely held "contingency plan" by the then-government of "Conservative" British Prime Minister Edward Heath (PM from June 19, 1970 to March 4, 1974). The plan would have ordered the forcible removal of 200,000 to 300,000 Irish Catholics out of Northern Ireland and into the Republic of Ireland. Protestants would also be forced to migrate. A total of one-third of Northern Ireland's population would be shuffled around.

The appendix states categorically that such a plan could not be accomplished peacefully and would require complete ruthlessness "in the use of force."

The document, *Redrawing the Border and Population Transfer*, was signed by Sir Burke Trend, Heath's cabinet secretary (in office from 1963 to 1973). It was written jointly by representatives of the foreign secretary, the defense secretary and the British secretary for Northern Ireland, among others.

Evidently, the British rulers did not bother consulting with Ireland's prime minister, Jack Lynch (served 1966-1977), about the drastic measure, nor with Catholic or Protestant leaders.

The officials advised Heath: "We have, as requested, considered the possibility of redrawing the border with the republic and effecting compulsory transfers of population within Northern Ireland or from Northern Ireland to the republic."

Under the terms of this scheme, which the drafters said should be considered only in case of an "extremely grave emergency," London's ruling class intended to cede some territory on the border to the Irish Republic, from which land some 200,000 Protestants would then be moved into what remained of British Northern Ireland. At the same time, some 300,000 Catholics would be forced into the Republic of Ireland.

EDWARD HEATH
PM wanted Northern Ireland "cleansed" of Irish Catholics.

JACK LYNCH
Irish prime minister was unaware of genocidal plans.

British officials noted that "military planning [was] well in hand" for the purpose of effecting the dual transfers, but recognized that there was the possibility of "outrage from the United States and other British allies" and that the scheme would be problematic in terms of implementation.

However, the fact remains that the so-called "democratic" government of Britain was actually considering such a plan.

The only reason the plan was rejected was due to practical

grounds, rather than any principled objection to the forced resettlement of half a million people.

Had the plan been carried out, both the Irish Catholics and the Irish Protestants could have charged the British government with genocide under the terms of the international Genocide Convention.

Genocide is defined in the convention as the commission of any of a number of enumerated acts "with the specific intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group."

The acts specifically cited in implementing legislation for the convention include killing, inflicting serious bodily injury, or causing mental impairment through torture or drugs of members of the group.

Also cited is the subjection of the victimized group to conditions of life designed to bring about its demise, restricting births within the group or transferring, by force, children of the group to another group.

Certainly, the forced and forced transfer of the Irish people would therefore constitute the crime of genocide.

It is interesting to note that in 1999, the Tony Blair government of Britain faked "outrage" over allegations that the Yugoslavian government of Slobodan Milosevic had drawn up a plan to forcibly relocate Kosovo's ethnic Albanian population. No evidence of this claimed plan, designated "Operation Horseshoe," was ever presented.

Yet the British ruling class asserted that the very possibility of the existence of such a plan justified NATO's ensuing bombardment of Yugoslavia, which inevitably killed at least 500 civilians (some sources say 1,200 to 5,700).

There has been no call by the present British government for the 1972 British genociders to be held to account. ✦

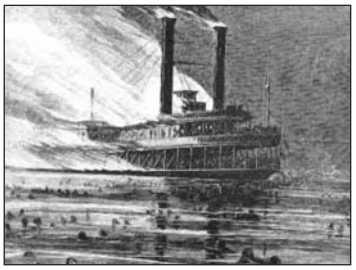
ENDNOTE:

1. Incidentally, 1972 was the bloodiest year of Northern Ireland's 25-year civil war. On "Bloody Sunday," January 30, British troops shot 27 unarmed civil rights protestors in Derry, 14 of whom died.

Michael Collins Piper is a prolific author, journalist, media critic, talk show host and marketing professional residing in Washington, D.C. He has been active in the Revisionist movement for 28 years.

Irish Bravery in Battle Proven Again & Again

By John Patrick Devine



Ireland has been called the "land of happy wars and sad love songs." A land with a harsh history and a people with a spirit equal to it, Ireland has produced some of the bravest fighting men in history.

For example, since its creation by Congress during the American Civil War up until 1994, the Medal of Honor has been awarded to 3,401 men. Thirty-three countries are listed as birthplaces of medal winners.

By far the country with the highest number was Ireland with 258 winners. In second place was Germany with 128 medal recipients.

Of the 3,401 winners, an amazing 19 men won a second medal. Of these 19, five were born in Ireland. Three more Irish-American double winners were born in the United States: Den Daly, Jon McCloy and John Joseph Kelly.

One of the medal winners, Michael Dougherty from County Donegal, bears special mention as his story embodies the toughness and determination of his people. As a private in the 13th Pennsylvania cavalry he received his medal for his actions at Jefferson, Virginia, that prevented the Confederates from flanking the Union forces, thus saving an estimated 2,500 men's lives. But that's only the beginning of his story.

Dougherty was later captured with 126 members of his regiment and spent 23 months in various Southern prisons, finally ended up in the legendary Andersonville Prison. Of the 126 men of his regiment interned with him, only Dougherty survived.

When he was finally released, Dougherty was a skeleton, barely able to walk. He still managed to make it aboard the homeward-bound steamship *Sultana* (pictured above, on fire) unaided. The ship had 2,000 passengers—six times its designated capacity. On its fourth night out, as it headed up the Mississippi, the boilers exploded, cracking the ship in two. Dougherty and the others were blown into the water. Only 900 survived, among them Dougherty, who somehow reached a small island where he was rescued the next morning.

Finally, after an absence of four years, Dougherty reached his hometown of Bristol, Pennsylvania —he was then just 21 years of age. ✦

John Patrick Devine is politically incorrect high school teacher in Alabama. He has, during his 40 years as an educator, attempted to give his students "the other side of history."

IRISH PATRIOT ROBERT EMMET

By John Tiffany

Robert Emmet (1778-1803) was born in Dublin into a well-off Anglo-Norman Protestant Irish family. (It is interesting to note that the Anglo-Irish, as they were called, who had nothing to gain and everything to lose by their championship of disfranchised Catholics and the countless poor folks of Ireland, came to the fore as defenders of nationalism at a time when exile, the dungeon and the axe had deprived Ireland of the last of her native gentry.)

Along with his elder brother Thomas, Robert became involved with the idealistic United Irishmen (UI) organization. This was formed in 1791 by Wolfe Tone, James Tandy (the father of Napper Tandy, mentioned in the well-known song *The Wearing of the Green*) and Thomas Russell to achieve parliamentary reform and Roman Catholic emancipation.

Examined before a secret committee of the British House of Lords in 1798, he boldly said: "Give me leave to tell you, my lords, that if the government of this country [Ireland] be not regulated so that the control may be wholly Irish, and that the commercial arrangements between the two countries be not put upon a footing of perfect equality, the connection [with England] cannot last." Asked if his intention was to destroy "the church," Emmet said: "No, my lord, my intention never was to destroy the church. My wish decidedly was to overturn the establishment." Lord Dillon interrupted: "And have it as it is in France?" Emmet replied, "As it is in America, my lords."

From 1800 to 1802, Emmet lived on the European continent with UI leaders who had been exiled following the rebellion of 1798. He sought French support for a new insurrection against British rule. With the promise of French military aid secured, Emmet returned to Ireland in 1802 and began to organize and arm the country in preparation for the French landing. However, Emmet's hand was forced in July 1803 when an explosion at one of his arms depots compelled an early call for insurrection on July 23. His plan now awry, the ill-timed insurrection ended in confusion as various factions failed to receive or failed to heed the call to arms, and the promised French invasion failed to materialize. Undaunted, Emmet marched a small band against Dublin Castle. But the raid was a disaster. Emmet then hid out in the Wicklow Mountains for awhile. From there he moved to Harold's Cross, to be near his fiancée. He hoped to escape to America with her. But he was captured, imprisoned, and after a trial for treason was sentenced to be hanged, drawn and quartered. Asked if he had anything to say in response to the sentence, Emmet gave one of the most famous speeches of all time. His speech from the dock can be regarded as the definitive protest of the United Irishmen. On September 20, 1803, he was executed. Out of deference to his aristocratic background, Emmet was hanged and beheaded. He was not subsequently disemboweled—as such a sentence usually involved (see page 18). His burial site is unknown. Although his struggle was in vain, his efforts, vision and idealism left a permanent mark on Irish and world history. ✦

BRAVE ROBERT EMMET

In 1803, Robert Emmet and others nationalists launched a rebellion in Dublin on July 23. Failing to seize Dublin Castle, the uprising amounted to a large-scale riot in the Thomas Street area. Emmet personally witnessed a British lord and his nephew being pulled from their carriage and piked to death, the sight of which prompted him to call off the uprising to avoid further bloodshed.

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Robert Emmet's Speech On the Eve of His Hanging

ROBERT EMMET, THE "BOY MARTYR OF ERIN" (aged 25 years) made this impassioned speech at his trial in front of a British "special" court in 1803, shortly before he was hanged and then beheaded. In it he stated that he wished to procure for his country the guarantee George Washington procured for America. He denounces tyranny and notes that he had parted from "everything that was dear to me in this life for my country's cause" and asks that no one write his epitaph until such time as Ireland takes her proper place among the free nations of the Earth.

BY ROBERT EMMET

My lords: What have I to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced on me according to law? I have nothing to say that can alter your predetermination, nor that it will become me to say with any view to the mitigation of that sentence which you are here to pronounce, and I must abide by. But I have that to say which interests me more than life, and which you have labored (as was necessarily your office in the present circumstances of this oppressed country) to destroy. I have much to say why my reputation should be rescued from the load of false accusation and calumny which has been heaped upon it.

I do not imagine that, seated where you are, your minds can be so free from impurity as to receive the least impression from what I am going to utter—I have no hopes that I can anchor my character in the breast of a court constituted and trammeled as this is—I only wish, and it is the utmost I expect, that your lordships may suffer it to float down your memories untainted by the foul breath of prejudice, until it finds some more hospitable harbor to shelter it from the storm by which it is at present buffeted.

Was I only to suffer death after being adjudged guilty by your tribunal, I should bow in silence and meet the fate that awaits me without a murmur; but the sentence of law which delivers my body to the executioner will, through the ministry of that law, labor in its own vindication to consign my character to obloquy—for there must be guilt somewhere: whether in the sentence of the court or in the catastrophe, posterity must determine.

When my spirit shall be wafted to a more friendly port; when my shade shall have joined the bands of those martyred heroes who have shed their blood on the scaffold and in the field, in defense of their country.

A man in my situation, my lords, has not only to encounter the difficulties of fortune, and the force of power over minds which it has corrupted or subjugated, but the difficulties of established prejudice: the man dies, but his memory lives. That mine may not perish, that it may live in the respect of my countrymen, I seize upon this opportunity to vindicate myself from some of the charges alleged against me.

When my spirit shall be wafted to a more friendly port; when my shade shall have joined the bands of those martyred heroes who have shed their blood on the scaffold and in the field, in defense of their country and of virtue, this is my hope: I wish that my memory and name may animate those who survive me, while I look down with complacency on the de-

struction of that perfidious government which upholds its domination by blasphemy of the Most High—which displays its power over man as over the beasts of the forest—which sets man upon his brother, and lifts his hand in the name of God against the throat of his fellow who believes or doubts a little more or a little less than the government standard—a government which is steeled to barbarity by the cries of the orphans and the tears of the widows which it has made.

[Interruption by the court.]

I appeal to the immaculate God—I swear by the throne of heaven, before which I must shortly appear—by the blood of the murdered patriots who have gone before me that my conduct has been through all this peril and all my purposes governed only by the convictions which I have uttered, and by no other view than that of their cure, and the emancipation of my country from the superinhuman oppression under which she has so long and too patiently travailed; and that I confidently and assuredly hope that, wild and chimerical as it may appear, there is still union and strength in Ireland to accomplish this noble enterprise.

Of this I speak with the confidence of intimate knowledge, and with the consolation that appertains to that confidence. Think not, my lords, I say this for the petty gratification of giving you a transitory uneasiness; a man who never yet raised his voice to assert a lie will not hazard his character with posterity by asserting a falsehood on a subject so important to his country, and on an occasion like this.

Yes, my lords, a man who does not wish to have his epitaph written until his country is liberated will not leave a weapon in the power of envy, nor a pretense to impeach the probity which he means to preserve even in the grave to which tyranny consigns him.

[Interruption by the court.]

Again I say, that what I have spoken was not intended for your lordship, whose situation I commiserate rather than envy—my expressions were for my countrymen; if there is a true Irishman present, let my last words cheer him in the hour of his affliction.

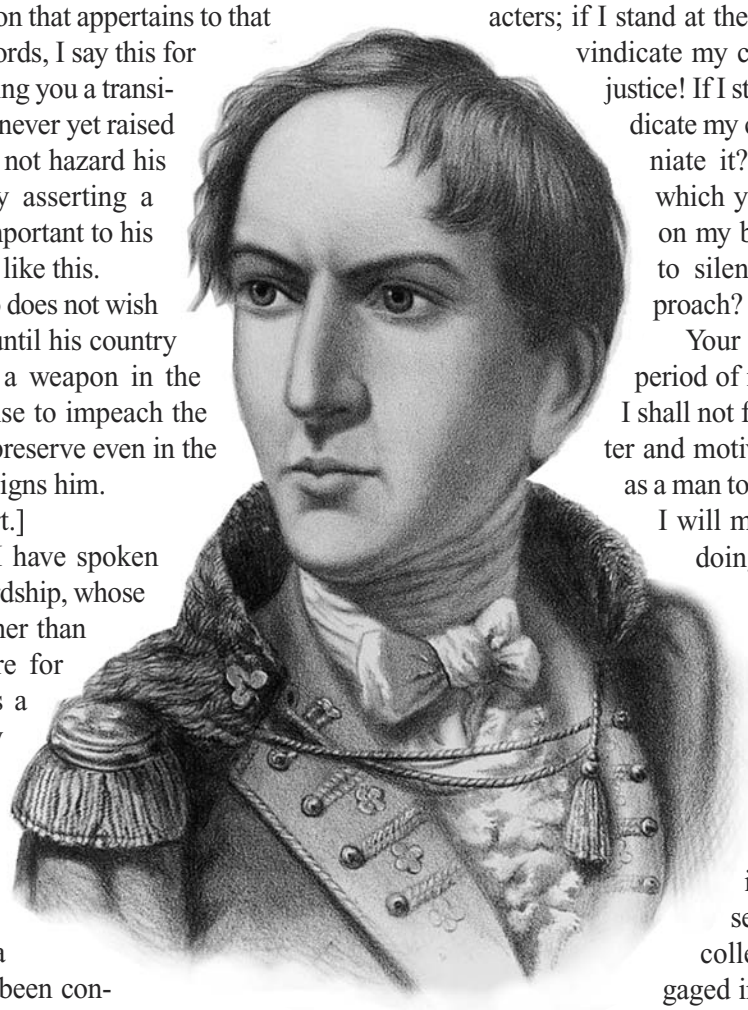
[Interruption by the court.]

I have always understood it to be the duty of a judge, when a prisoner has been convicted, to pronounce the sentence of the law; I have also understood that judges sometimes think it their duty to hear with patience and to speak with humanity, to exhort the victim of the laws, and to offer with tender benignity his opinions of the motives by which he was actuated in the crime, of which he had been adjudged guilty: that a judge has thought it his duty so to have done, I have no doubt—but where is the boasted freedom of your institutions? Where are the vaunted impartiality, clemency and mildness of your courts of justice, if an unfortunate prisoner, whom your policy, and not pure justice, is about to deliver into the hands of the executioner, is not suffered to explain his motives sincerely and truly, and to vindicate the principles by which he was actuated?

My lords, it may be a part of the system of angry justice, to bow a man's mind by humiliation to the purposed ignominy of the scaffold; but worse to me than the purposed shame, or the scaffold's terrors, would be the shame of such unfounded imputations as have been laid against me in this court: you, my lord [Lord Norbury], are a judge. I am the supposed culprit; I am a man, you are a man also; by a revolution of power, we might change places, though we never could change characters; if I stand at the bar of this court and dare not vindicate my character, what a farce is your justice! If I stand at this bar and dare not vindicate my character, how dare you calumniate it? Does the sentence of death which your unhallowed policy inflicts on my body also condemn my tongue to silence and my reputation to reproach?

Your executioner may abridge the period of my existence, but while I exist I shall not forbear to vindicate my character and motives from your aspersions: and as a man to whom fame is dearer than life, I will make the last use of that life in doing justice to that reputation which is to live after me, and which is the only legacy I can leave to those I honor and love, and for whom I am proud to perish.

As men, my lord, we must appear at the great day at one common tribunal, and it will then remain for the searcher of all hearts to show a collective universe who was engaged in the most virtuous actions, or



ROBERT EMMET

actuated by the purest motives—my country's oppressors or . . .

[Interruption by the court.]

My lord, will a dying man be denied the legal privilege of exculpating himself, in the eyes of the community, of an undeserved reproach thrown upon him during his trial, by charging him with ambition and attempting to cast away, for a paltry consideration, the liberties of his country?

Why did your lordship insult me? Or rather why insult justice, in demanding of me why sentence of death should not be pronounced?

I know, my lord, that form prescribes that you should ask the question; the form also presumes a right of answering.

This no doubt may be dispensed with—and so might the whole ceremony of trial, since sentence was already pronounced at the castle, before your jury was impaneled; your lordships are but the priests of the oracle, and I submit; but I insist on the whole of the forms.

I am charged with being an emissary of France. An emissary of France? And for what end? It is alleged that I wished to sell the independence of my country? And for what end? Was this the object of my ambition? And is this the mode by which a tribunal of justice reconciles contradictions?

No, I am no emissary; and my ambition was to hold a place among the deliverers of my country—not in power, nor in profit, but in the glory of the achievement!

Connection with France was indeed intended, but only as far as mutual interest would sanction or require. Were they to assume any authority inconsistent with the purest independence, it would be the signal for their destruction: we sought aid, and we sought it, as we had assurances we should obtain it—as auxiliaries in war and allies in peace. . . .

I wished to procure for my country the guarantee which Washington procured for America. To procure an aid, which, by its example, would be as important as its valor, disciplined, gallant, pregnant with science and experience; which would perceive the good and polish the rough points of our character.

They would come to us as strangers and leave us as friends, after sharing in our perils and elevating our destiny.

These were my objects—not to receive new taskmasters but to expel old tyrants: these were my views. And these only became Irishmen.

It was for these ends I sought aid from France; because France, even as an enemy, could not be more implacable than the enemy already in the bosom of my country.

[Interruption by the court.]

I have been charged with that importance in the efforts to emancipate my country, as to be considered the keystone of the combination of Irishmen or, as your lordship expressed it, "the life and blood of conspiracy." You do me honor overmuch. You have given to the subaltern all the credit of a superior. There are men engaged in this conspiracy, who are not only superior to me but even to your own conceptions of yourself, my lord; men, before the splendor of whose genius and virtues, I should bow with respectful deference, and who would think themselves dishonored to be called your friend—who would not disgrace themselves by shaking your bloodstained hand . . .

[Interruption by the court]

What, my lord, shall you tell me, on the passage to that scaffold which that tyranny, of which you are only the intermediary executioner, has erected for my murder? That I am accountable for all the blood that has and will be shed in this struggle of the oppressed against the oppressor?—shall you tell me this—and must I be so very a slave as not to repel it?

I do not fear to approach the omnipotent Judge, to answer for the conduct of my whole life; and am I to be appalled and falsified by a mere remnant of mortality here? By you, too, who, if it were possible to collect all the innocent blood that you have shed in your unhallowed ministry, in one great reservoir, your lordship might swim in it. . . .

DRAWING & QUARTERING: A BARBARIC PRACTICE

The full sentence passed upon those convicted of high treason up to 1870 insisted "that you be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution where you shall be hanged by the neck and [while still] alive cut down, your privy members shall be cut off and your bowels taken out and burned before you, your head severed from your body and your body divided into four quarters to be disposed of at the king's pleasure."

Drawn behind a team of horses to the place of execution, the prisoner was hanged without a drop to ensure that the neck was not broken and cut down while still conscious. Sometimes the head and quarters were parboiled to prevent them rotting too quickly and then displayed upon the city gates.

[Interruption by the court.]

Let no man dare, when I am dead, to charge me with dishonor; let no man attaint my memory by believing that I could have engaged in any cause but that of my country's liberty and independence, or that I could have become the pliant minion of power in the oppression or the miseries of my countrymen.

The proclamation of the provisional government speaks for our views; no inference can be tortured from it to countenance barbarity or debasement at home, or subjection, humiliation or treachery from abroad; I would not have submitted to a foreign oppressor for the same reason that I would resist the foreign and domestic oppressor.

In the dignity of freedom I would have fought upon the threshold of my country, and its enemy should enter only by passing over my lifeless corpse.

Am I, who lived but for my country, and who have subjected myself to the dangers of the jealous and watchful oppressor, and the bondage of the grave, only to give my countrymen their rights, and my country her independence, and am I to be loaded with calumny and not suffered to resent or repel it—no, God forbid!

If the spirits of the illustrious dead participate in the concerns and cares of those who are dear to them in this transitory life—oh, ever dear and venerated shade of my departed father—look down with scrutiny upon the conduct of your suffering son; and see if I have even for a moment deviated from those principles of morality and patriotism which it was your care to instill into my youthful mind, and for which I am now to offer up my life!

My lords, you are impatient for the sacrifice—the blood which you seek is not congealed by the artificial terrors which surround your victim; it circulates warmly and unruffled, through the channels which God created for noble purposes, but which you are bent to destroy, for purposes so grievous that they cry to heaven.

Be yet patient! I have but a few words more to say.

I am going to my cold and silent grave; my lamp of life is nearly extinguished; my race is run; the grave opens to receive me, and I sink into its bosom!

I have but one request to ask at my departure from this world—it is the charity of its silence! Let no man write my epitaph. For as no man who knows my motives dare now vindicate them, let not prejudice nor ignorance asperse them. Let them and me repose in obscurity and peace, and my tomb remain uninscribed, until other times, and other men, can do justice to my character; when my country takes her place among the nations of the Earth, then, and not till then, let my epitaph be written! ✦

Bold Robert Emmet

The struggle is over, the boys are defeated
Old Ireland's surrounded with sadness and gloom
We are defeated and shamefuIly treated
And I, Robert Emmet, awaiting my doom
(CHORUS*)

Hung, drawn and quartered, sure that was my sentence
But soon I will show them no coward am I
My crime is the love of the land I was born in
A hero I lived and a hero I'll die
(CHORUS*)

The barque lay at anchor awaiting to bring me
Over the billows to the land of the free
But I must see my sweetheart
for I know she will cheer me
And with her I will sail far over the sea
(CHORUS*)

But I was arrested and cast into prison
Tried as a traitor, a rebel, a spy
But no man can call me a knave or a coward
A hero I lived and a hero I'll die
(CHORUS*)

Hark! The bell's tolling; I well know its meaning
My poor heart tells me it is my death knell
In come the clergy; the warder is leading
I have no friends here to bid me farewell
(CHORUS*)

Goodbye, old Ireland, my parents and sweetheart
Companions in arms to forget you must try
I am proud of the honor, it was only my duty
A hero I lived and a hero I'll die
(CHORUS*)

***CHORUS:**
Bold Robert Emmet, the darling of Ireland
Bold Robert Emmet will die with a smile
Farewell companions both loyal and daring
I'll lay down my life for the Emerald Isle

—THOMAS MAGUIRE

Irish Reb Thwarts Yankee Invasion

ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING figures in Texas history, Richard William "Dick" Dowling, was born in an Irish hamlet with a mouthful of a name: Knockballyvisteal (outside Tuam, in County Galway), in 1838. He achieved what Jefferson Davis described as the most amazing feat in military history during the "Civil" War—at the tender age of 25.

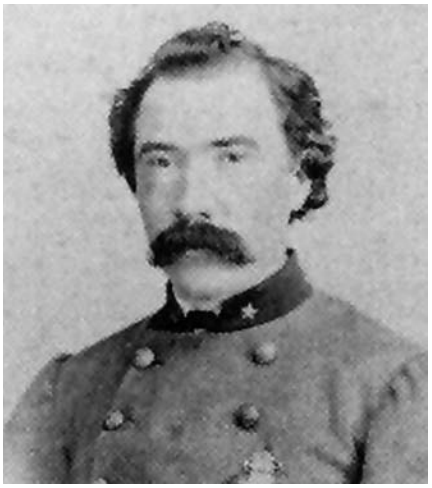
BY JOHN TIFFANY

The notorious potato blight and British-imposed genocidal famine struck the Emerald Isle starting in 1845. With the parents and six siblings, the Dowling (originally O'Dowling) family migrated to New Orleans in 1846 or perhaps a little later. Tragically, in 1853 a yellow fever outbreak took the lives of his parents and four of his siblings. Over 12,000 New Orleanians died in the epidemic.

The 15-year-old lad Richard William "Dick" Dowling then settled in Houston. Young Dowling was a likable red-headed fellow with a large mustache. Starting in 1857, he established a successful chain of saloons. Soon he was one of the most prominent sons of Erin in Houston.

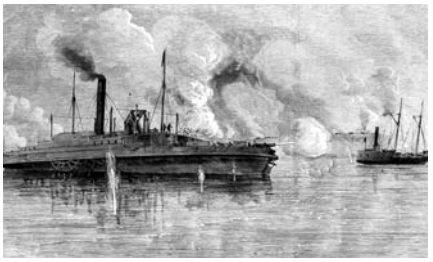
By the age of 19, Dowling opened a two-story saloon and billiard parlor on Main Street. Due to his progressive business practices, "The Shades" was very successful. In 1860 he sold his interest in it, invested in a Galveston liquor importing business and opened the "Bank of Bacchus" saloon. Shrewdly, Dowling had located his bar across the street from Houston's courthouse, knowing many litigants would be in need of liquid refreshment. "The Bank," as it was locally called, became Houston's most popular social gathering place in the 1860s. The Bank was the first business in Houston to install gas lighting, as Dowling was quite a future-oriented thinker.

Handsome, charismatic and jovial, he was popular and respected in the community. He held membership in several civic organizations. He also became a founding member of Houston Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, Houston's early fire department. Dowling and some associates bought oil and gas leases in Texas, foreseeing the oil boom that would change the world at the turn of the century.



RICHARD "DICK" DOWLING

Lt. Richard Dowling (1838-67), the son of Irish immigrants, was the victorious Confederate commander at the (Second) Battle of Sabine Pass in the War Between the States (Civil War), and is considered Houston's first prominent citizen and hero. Below, a depiction of the Confederate capture of the federal gunships *Sachem* and *Clifton*.



In 1859, he joined a local militia company, the Houston Light Artillery, composed of Irish dockworkers. When this unit disbanded in 1860, many of its ex-members organized the Davis Guard, named for U.S. Sen. Jefferson Davis.

The all-Irish Davis Guard was mustered into Confederate service as an independent infantry company. It was commanded by Capt. Fred Odlum, Dowling's wife's uncle. Dowling was appointed first lieutenant.

Texas seceded from the union in February 1861 and joined the Confederacy in late March. In February 1861, the Davis Guard was sent to Galveston and combined with other companies under the command of Col. John S. "Rip" Ford. This force then sailed to Brownsville to take over the federal garrisons on the Mexican border. During this time, disputes broke out between Ford and Odlum over the treatment of his men, and, amid claims of discrimination against Irish Catholic Americans, the Davis Guard returned to Houston in late March 1861.

In October of 1861, the Davis Guard was assigned to Company F, Third Texas Artillery Battalion, and manned the big seacoast guns around Galveston. A year later they were reassigned as Company F, First Texas Heavy Artillery Regiment.

On the first day of 1863, Dowling and his comrades were designated as the first wave in an assault on the 42nd Massachusetts Infantry and a four-gun battery of the 2nd Vermont Artillery barricaded on Kuhn's Wharf during the Battle of Galveston. The Davis Guard waded out to the wharf under heavy fire, but the attack was unsuccessful because their scaling ladders were too short.

Upon the recapture of Galveston by the Confederates, the Davis Guard was sent to Fort Griffin, a timber-shored earthwork on the low, muddy banks of Sabine Pass, where the Neches and Sabine rivers flow into the Gulf of Mexico. A few days after their arrival, the guard was ordered to serve as gunners on board two cotton-clad steamers sent out to attack two federal blockaders that were menacing local shipping.

Dowling and a picked crew manned the 8-inch Columbiad on board the *CSS Josiah H. Bell* as it steamed out accompanied by the *CSS Uncle Ben*. A 20-mile running artillery duel ensued, ending with the capture of the *USS Velocity*, the *USS Morning Light* and their cargoes.

The Davis Guard spent the next several months improving the earthen fortifications at Fort Griffin and drilling.

Dowling spent his time at the outpost training his men in targeting drills across the two channels. Always the innovator, he placed colored poles in the river marking the distance and elevation so that his gun crews knew how to aim their cannon for maximum effect.

On Sept. 8, 1863 a Union Navy flotilla of 30 ships and almost 6,000 men tried to enter the channel. Incidentally, the Union erroneously believed the mud citadel was manned by a force of about 200. Actually Dowling's Irish-Texan forces were outnumbered by more than 100 to one and had only six field pieces. But his artillery drills paid off as the Irish-Texan Confederates scored direct hits, forcing the armada to retreat. Thus the Yankee invasion of Texas was thwarted. Captured were 350 prisoners, two gunboats and a large quantity of supplies. About 50 men were killed, all on the Union side.

A captured Yankee officer said to Lt. Dowling: "You and your . . . men in your miserable little fort in the rushes have captured two gunboats, a goodly number of prisoners, many stand of small arms and plenty of good ammunition—and that is not the worst of your boyish tricks: you have sent three Yankee gunboats, 5,000 troops and a major general out to sea in the dark!"

The battle had disproved the myth of the invincibility of Union gunboats and gave the Confederacy a much-needed victory after the recent disasters at Gettysburg and Vicksburg.

President Jefferson Davis personally commended Dowling for his actions in the battle, calling it the most amazing feat in military history.

The ladies of Houston presented the unit with medals (Mexican coins that had been smoothed down on one side and had new information carved into them) inscribed "Sabine Pass, 1864." President Jefferson Davis personally commended Dowling for his actions in the battle, calling it the most amazing feat in military history.

The Houston hero, promoted to major, subsequently served as a recruiter for the Confederacy.

After the war Dick Dowling returned to his saloon business in Houston and quickly became one of the city's leading businessmen. But his seemingly promising future was cut short by another yellow fever epidemic, and he died on September 23, 1867 at age 29.

The names of the men in the Davis Guard are inscribed on the side of a monument Houstonians erected to honor Dowling in 1905, long after his death. The statue was dedicated on St. Patrick's Day. One of the largest crowds in Houston history participated in a parade and a large ceremony to dedicate the monument. When the parade reached the statue about 3 p.m., bands played *God Save Ireland* (the unofficial national anthem of the Irish Republic and the Irish Free State from 1919 to 1926, when it was displaced by the official *Amhrán na bhFiann,* or *The Soldier's Song*) and *Dixie*.

The statue was placed originally at City Hall on Market Square. In 1939, it was moved to Sam Houston Park. In 1958 the monument was relocated near Hermann Park.

The Dowling statue shows the mustachioed lieutenant with his binoculars in one hand and a sword in the other. In 1958, a Houston newspaper reported: "Dick Dowling's sword is missing again. [Nobody] has the faintest idea where it went. Five times now swords have vanished from the cupped left hand of Dowling's statue." The reporter noted that in some ways the missing sword was an improvement since Dowling did not actually own a sword at the time of his famous battle.

In 1998, the town of Tuam in Ireland placed a bronze memorial plaque of Dowling on its Town Hall facade bearing his image and explaining his feats. ✦

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THE BATTLE THAT LIBERATED THE WEST

THE YEAR 2009 WILL MARK AN IMPORTANT ANNIVERSARY of a truly historic battle that took place at the dawn of the Christian era—a battle won by a Nordic son of brilliance, foresight, caution and courage. Best known worldwide as Arminius, but known in Germanic Europe today as Hermann the Cheruscan, this man accomplished the seemingly impossible.

BY INGRID RIMLAND ZÜNDEL, ED.D.

Through the A.D. 9 Battle of the Teutoburg Forest, rated by scholarly historians all over the world as having been the most important military confrontation ever, a Germanic prince of the Cheruscan tribe (Arminius or Hermann the Cheruscan; born 18 B.C., died A.D. 21) not only liberated Germany from an oppressive alien yoke, but also by his feat secured self-rule for most of Western Europe for two millennia.

Its later cultural and social emanations would radiate to North America, Australia and other regions of the world—wherever descendants of this battle dwell. [The timing for an epic film about the life and struggles of Arminius is perfect. See page 27.—Ed.]

Arminius was 27 years old when he revolted against Rome 2,000 years ago. Never was a victory more decisive, never the freeing of an oppressed people more spontaneous, more complete—and more enduring. With all the odds against him, Arminius succeeded brilliantly in liberating the soil of his homeland, thereby securing the survival of a noble race of men and women of special capabilities.

In the entire "Europe" of the time—outside Iceland and Scotland, part of Germany and Scandinavia—there no longer existed a single nation independent of Imperial Rome. The German peasant-warriors—brave, talented, but diluting their own strength with endless, petty quarrels—were easy prey for Roman legionaries whose trademark was the celebrated Roman unity of spirit. This made a rebellion against the world power, Rome, appear to be pure fantasy.

Arminius could rely upon no foreign help—or even sympathy.

This epic offers amazing parallels to our day. Just as the World War II Allies knew how to emasculate the brave but simple-hearted Germans after their 1945 victory, so, too, the Romans were able to brainwash especially young Germanic men by means of "re-education" with genuinely Roman falsity. "Barbarians" were adaptable. They bent their knees to Roman will and Roman plans for conquest.

Arminius was very well aware of this enormous power, both spiritually and materialistically, its font of capabilities and all-but-unlimited material resources to win most any war. A revolt necessary for the liberation of his land could succeed only through superior strategy, until the decisive, merciless blow could be dealt.

Few knew that the stature of Rome, seemingly so tremendous, no longer appeared built to endure. From the outside magnificent and powerful, domestically the Roman Empire—just like America today—was marked by decline and corruption. The once noble and altruistic attitude of the *civis romanus* had given way to the coarsest and most selfish morés. The middle class had almost totally vanished. An oligarchy making a show of wealth had seized control of the republic. A bastard throng of willing vassals, including many Germanics, unschooled politically, constantly grew in number and influence.

Above, Arminius is portrayed attacking a Roman soldier in a section of a famous painting depicting the Battle of Teutoburg Forest. Although this scene is exciting, it is historically inaccurate. Neither Arminius nor any of his officers wore helmets into battle with large wings on them, although it is possible the Germans of the period used elaborate headdresses in a ceremonial or funerary fashion. Such appendages on a piece of battle armor would have been hazardous to the health of the wearer. Likewise, Viking battle helmets did not sport huge cow horns.

Of impeccable Germanic pedigree, Arminius and his brother Flavus spent a happy youth as sons of a Cheruscan prince, Segimar. But even in their otherwise unclouded play, the young Arminius had a keen sense for what was happening, for he had eyes to see and ears to hear. He knew instinctively that his beloved homeland was infected by exploiters from an alien, parasitic nation that did not belong in the landscape of his forefathers.

The arrogance of the Romans, who tormented the trusting Nordic tribes with ever-new taxes and duties, aroused his anger and the burning desire to clear his homeland one day of the cheeky invaders.

Very early, Arminius possessed to a very high degree the gift of self-control. He forced himself to conceal his hatred of the intruders. As a youngster, he was taken hostage by the Romans and was educated in Rome itself—the capital of the world at the time—which gave him a chance to study the organization, the manner of fighting, and the resources of his people's deadly enemies.

The Romans had no idea. The lanky young man of noble blood impressed them by his intelligence and his gift for quick comprehension. Arminius was soon able to distinguish himself by helping to suppress a revolt in the Balkans against Rome. The Romans raised him to the "knightly" class. Probably about A.D. 7, he returned home with a secret plan of his own.

His brother Flavus, "the Blond," was happy to remain in Roman service in order to attain prestige and honors.

Arminius scolded him at times for his lack of patriotism, but Flavus told him that rebellion was treason. He was a Roman officer, sworn to a loyalty oath, which he intended to keep. He told Arminius that his plan of revolting against a Rome bristling with weapons was sheer insanity.

SUPERB STRATEGIST

Only a born leader of superior intellect, equipped with an iron-hard will, and driven by passionate love for his people could set himself the goal of challenging Rome. But to reach this aim, the young Cheruscan prince had to ally himself with his neighbors and weld them into a potent fighting force. This was no easy task— there had been endless rivalries among the various Germanic tribes, while submission to Rome was practiced by all and hardly ever questioned. The Romans, for their part, made clever use of petty disputes among the German chieftains and thus obtained the recognition of Roman sovereignty. The Germans, then as now, had a fatal tendency to admire foreigners and to want to please them—and even ape their ways. Just as our politicians today like to adorn themselves with foreign honors, likewise not a few of our ancestors considered it fashionable to acquire Roman titles and medals—even Roman or Romanized names. This had made it easy for the Romans to defeat the Germanic tribes singly or to neutralize them by deception and fraud.

Varus believed he could deal with the freedom-loving Germanics exactly as he had done with the subservient Syrians who had long been accustomed to slavery. . . . He was severe to the point of cruelty.

CHARISMATIC LEADER

Riding from courtyard to courtyard, the young prince sought out old friends, recruiting them to a secret federation devoted to freeing the land. Despite his princely blood, at first he was met with mistrust due to his time spent in the Roman service. By sheer power of his personality and manly charisma, he succeeded in forging a secret resistance. Visiting tribe after tribe, he wooed and won their confidence, persuading not only his fellow tribesman of the honesty of his intentions, but also the neighboring Germanic chieftains. He convinced precisely those men who were the best and most loyal. He circumvented those he couldn't trust.

He knew that, given the odds against a superior, well organized enemy occupation, nimbleness, dissimulation, cunning and craftiness, traits rare in the upright and good-natured Germans, were indispensably necessary means for success. Furthermore, there had to be the factor of complete surprise. An open battle, according to the noble German custom of bravery, would have been suicidal.

ARMINIUS & VARUS

A former Roman governor of Syria, Publius Quinctilius Varus, your typical indolent, corrupt politician, was entrusted with control over the conquered German lands.

"He entered wealthy Syria as a poor man," the archives tell us. "As a wealthy man he left it impoverished."

Like all Roman governors, Varus was highly educated, facile multilingually, a splendid theoretician, but inclined toward idle camp living—a garrison soldier. He believed he could deal with the freedom-loving Germanics exactly as he had done with the subservient Syrians who had long been accustomed to slavery. He was as mistrustful as he was severe to the point of cruelty against those governed by him. Varus thought the Germanic tribes to be as cowardly, venal and inferior as his former Syrian vassals, plow horses to be exploited and abused. He considered them to be stupid as well.

Soon, Varus made himself odious not only by his relentless tax collections but by the substitution of the alien Roman law permitting abductions into slavery, molestation and rape of German women—and the most mortifying of all acts of shame: public whipping to punish disobedience.

Against that backdrop, it is no surprise that a great political figure like Arminius knew how to stoke the hatred of his countrymen against the exploiters to a white-hot heat:

"I will set fire to a war that, crackling in Germany, will spread as in a dry forest, and shall blaze up to heaven!"

So reads Heinrich von Kleist's freedom drama, *Die Hermannschlacht* ("The Fight of Arminius"), written in 1808.

Arminius succeeded in lulling Varus into a false sense of security. Difficult as the deception was to someone like Arminius, living by a different code of honor, he smoothly declared his loyalty as a Roman knight to the Roman caesar, Augustus. He thanked Augustus for the mercy granted his land of being protected by Rome. He told the Roman legate, Ventidius:

"Therefore I throw myself, with throne and realm, into your arms! As a vassal, I lay all of Cheruscan power down at the feet of Augustus."

He even greeted Varus, the fat and lazy governor, with these ingratiating words:

"Forgive me, Quinctilius Varus, that your highness must seek me here! It was my wish to respectfully introduce you into my camp's gates, to greet in you Octavius Augustus, the great caesar of Rome, and my highly esteemed friend."

To his compatriots he said while out of earshot:

"One does not lift one's visor in front of one's opponent. My goal is victory over hated Rome."

How well Arminius's deception succeeded, even with the experienced and worldly-wise Varus and his legate, is described by an archivist in the following exchange:

Varus: "So tell me, then, what might I expect from that Hermann over there?"

Ventidius, contemptuously: "That can be told in few words: He's a German. He is a simple, harmless German. There's more fraud and deceit in a little wether that grazes by the Tiber, I must tell you, than in the whole nation to which he belongs."

LURING THE ENEMY INTO THE TRAP

Arminius's homeland was covered by a dense network of Roman garrisons. These Roman troops on foreign soil were lavishly equipped, armed with up-to-date weapons, strictly disciplined, used to fighting, accustomed to winning. The resources of their enormous empire seemed to undergird their power. However, they misjudged the lay of the land.

By that time, many Germanics, subjugated for generations, no longer felt the chains of the occupiers. They had resigned themselves to their lot. They even enjoyed the crumbs that fell from the tables of their masters. Very few still continued to keep the flame of freedom alive. Without the aid of these few dissident tribesmen, still aching for their lost liberty and history of valor, even an Arminius would have failed.

In order to weld them together and fill their hearts with a thirst for revenge and freedom, he commanded the smith Teuthold, whose daughter has been violated and killed by Roman soldiers:

"We Germans number 15 tribes; divide her body into 15 pieces with the edge of your sword and send them to the 15 tribes in Germany. Howling through the forests, the hurricane will shout 'Revolt!' The sea, striking the ribs of the land, will roar 'Freedom!'"

And he added: "The entire brood, encysted in the body of Germania like a swarm of insects, must die by the sword of revenge."

ROMANCE

Yet there was a soft and loving side to Arminius. He was captivated by Thusnelda, the stunningly beautiful daughter of Segestes, a dedicated creature of Rome. Since he couldn't count on Segestes' approval for the union, Arminius kidnapped Thusnelda and married her against her father's will.

THE RISE & FALL OF VARUS

Publius Quinctilius Varus (46 B.C.-A.D. 9) was a Roman politician and general under Emperor Augustus. Between 9 and 8 B.C., Varus was governor of the province of Africa and later of Syria. The Jewish historian Josephus mentions the swift action of Varus against a messianic revolt in Judaea after the death of Herod the Great in 4 B.C. As punishment, Varus crucified 2,000 Jewish rebels and became a prime object of popular anti-Roman sentiment in Judaea. In protest to the massacre, the Jews began a full-scale boycott of Roman pottery. In the first years of the 1st century, Tiberius, his brother Drusus and Germanicus conducted a campaign in Germania, the area north of the Upper Danube and east of the Rhine, in an attempt to further expand the empire. They subdued several Germanic tribes, including the Cheruscans. In A.D. 7, the region was declared pacified and Varus was appointed to govern Germania. Tiberius left the region to deal with a revolt in Pannonia and Dalmatia in what is now the Balkans. In A.D. 9, Varus stationed his armies near the Weser River with his three legions—the 17th, 18th and 19th—when news arrived of a growing revolt in the Rhine area. Despite a warning from Segestes, Varus trusted Arminius, the man who appealed for his help, because he was a Romanized Germanic prince and the commander of an auxiliary cavalry unit. Varus unwisely placed his legions in a position where their fighting strengths would be minimized and that of the Germanic tribesmen would be maximized—Teutoburg Forest. Arminius and the Cheruscan tribe, along with other allies, skillfully laid an ambush and, in September, the Romans marched right into the trap. Varus is said to have thrown himself on his sword after he realized his army had been crushed. Above, Varus depicted on a Roman coin.

The two were very much in love. However, his wife was alarmed by Arminius's thoughts of implacable vengeance, even against those who, in her eyes, were "good" Romans. He told her grimly: "I am not minded to love this demon brood! So long as they play the bully in Germania, my office is hatred and my virtue is vengeance!"

On the eve of the decisive battle in the Teutoburg Forest, Varus invited Arminius, who was very much valued by him due to his education and manners learned in Rome, to a banquet together with other submissive German nobles. In the presence of everyone there, Segestes betrayed Arminius and accused him before Varus of high treason.

So well had Arminius played the role of subservient docility that Varus did not believe the accusation of Segestes. Varus saw in this charge an act of revenge by Segestes for Arminius's kidnapping of his daughter. Varus believed he could feel absolutely secure in the territory of his new rule. He was well fortified. He had at his disposal three elite legions with at least 18,000 infantry troops, 900 cavalry troops and 10,000 allied soldiers. His whole mobile fighting force, not taking into account the garrison forces of the forts scattered across the land, was estimated to be 25,000 to 30,000 men.

From all sides the projectiles of the Germanic warriors hidden in the woods whizzed into his ever-thinning lines. To Varus's horror, his German auxiliaries deserted him now to join their tribal comrades.

ARMINIUS' REVENGE

Arminius instructed his nobles, respected by the Romans, to frequent the quarters of Varus in a trusting, friendly manner to leave behind the impression that they completely accepted their lot as vassals of Rome. He instructed them to ferret out Varus's plans as much as possible. He thus learned the quality of the Roman troops, the high degree of the training of officers and men, and the tenacity and unshakable calm of the legionaries when in battle. His only chance against Rome's powerful army consisted of the principle of surprise and the correct choice of the terrain for the decisive battle he desired—a terrain that was alien to the legionaries drilled in fighting battles in the open.

The trackless, densely wooded area in the Teutoburg Forest, permeated by gorges and swamps, offered itself as ideal. Arminius merely needed to wait for a favorable opportunity. He unleashed a rumor that a local revolt against Rome had broken out, in order to lure Varus out of his safe camp at Aliso. Varus took the bait. He believed he could acquire glory cheaply by putting down the supposed uprising while demonstrating the omnipotence of his rule. He even took Arminius along in his retinue as adviser.

It was autumn, and heavy rains had soaked the woods. Narrow roads, cold winds, and grounds softened by further rainfall hindered the advance. Furthermore, Varus committed the error of carrying along an unusually large baggage train for such an undertaking. His troops were dangerously stretched along the narrow ravines. Confusion began to spread among the soldiers working hard in the rain, straining to move forward.

In this situation of disorder and exhaustion, stunning news reached Varus that his rear-guard was under attack from the revolting Cheruscans. Unable to turn back, he resolved to force his way farther forward. But disaster now befell him here too. From all sides the projectiles of the Germanic warriors hidden in the woods whizzed into his ever-thinning lines. To Varus's horror, in unbounded profusion, his German auxiliaries deserted him now to join their tribal comrades. The march came to a halt.

In the general chaos, Arminius left Varus and took over leadership of the attackers. He enflamed his countrymen with the words: "Never will we be able to forgive the fact that they have seen the rod, the executioner's axe, the toga and the power of life and death of the Romans betwixt the Elbe and the Rhine! Now they will follow me to glory and freedom!"

Because of the far-stretched, thin Roman lines, the Cheruscans were able to employ their own tactics. They broke into the Roman ranks in a wedge formation and cleaved it into several parts. The Roman officers lost all control. It was as though the Nordic gods discharged their anger upon the vile invaders. With the heaviness of the rainfall ever increasing, it was soon every Roman for himself.

Spurred on by Arminius's spirited exhortations and his aggressive example, his men fell upon the hated foreigners in a fierce torrent lasting three days. Varus finally ordered a retreat—but too late. The wounded Roman governor, totally encircled, recognized the hopelessness of his situation and threw himself on his sword.

ROME'S COUNTER-STRIKE

News of the defeat spread fear and horror in Rome. When Augustus received word of the lost battle, he tore his garments and called out: "Varus, Varus, give me back my legions!"

Arminius's triumph appeared total. Yet his tribesmen neglected to exploit their great victory. Arminius and his fellow-warriors wanted to push on, to take up the continuation

of the struggle across the Rhine deep into Gaul, in order to strike an annihilating blow against the Romans there as well and drive them out of what is now France. But for this, Arminius needed an important ally in the rear, Marbod, the king of the Marcomanni, who had been resettled in Bohemia and Moravia by the Roman caesar. Arminius needed Marbod to make up a force equal to the task of meeting Rome. For Rome still had some staying power. The Roman she-wolf never forgot an injury done her.

Augustus tried by every means to draw up a suitable fighting force for the punishment of the rebellious Germans. By feigning acceptance of the status quo, the campaign of revenge was to be prepared and planned in secrecy but executed with overwhelming force.

The double-dealing Marbod was not a reliable ally to the Cheruscan tribe and its victorious leader. Marbod believed in *Realpolitik* and sided with the Romans "for reasons of security," although Arminius had sent him the head of Varus as a sign of the Germanic triumph over Rome.

This selfish stance of Marbod, whether stemming from jealousy or fear of Rome's power, merely confirmed the belief held by the Romans that because of their proven disunity alone, one could successfully deal with the Germanic opponents by diplomatic cunning.

TIBERIUS & GERMANICUS

After the death of Augustus in A.D. 14, Tiberius became his successor; and his nephew, the ambitious Germanicus, a groveling creature of Rome, became ruler over the Gauls — the tribes still in subservience. Thereby no fewer than eight legions became available to Germanicus for the resumption of the campaign against the Germanics.

Germanicus's conduct in warfare was dirty and marked by atrocity. Wherever Germanicus surfaced, the land was laid to waste. For instance, he surprised and slaughtered the Marsan tribe with their families after a religious festival. All life within a radius of 100 miles was destroyed: women, children, buildings, shrines, fields and crops.

Next, a Roman task force invaded the territory of the Cheruscans. With the assistance of the traitor Segestes, his daughter Thusnelda—pregnant with Arminius's child—was taken prisoner and dragged off to Rome, where she, together with her small son Thumelicus, was paraded in Germanicus's triumphal procession two years later. This proud, handsome woman bore her fate with dignity. Not a sound of complaint passed her lips. Her father looked down upon his daughter from the grandstand of dignitaries.

Understandably, Arminius's hatred for the Roman invaders after this painful personal loss only strengthened the further course of his campaign for liberation. When Germanicus visited the scene of Varus's battle in order to construct a memorial there to honor the fallen Romans, Arminius was waiting for him. With a sure sense of timing, he signaled the proper moment of attack. He was able to lure even these proven military commanders into an ambush in a well-known boggy terrain. A situation similar to that of the battle of Varus ensued. Again Arminius proved himself a master of the tactics of warfare.

SOARING EAGLES ANNOUNCES FILMS ON LIFE OF ARMINIUS AND OTHER CULTURE HEROES

By Ingrid Rimland Zündel, Ed.D.

We need to overcome a pervasive negativity that has infected our European folk and practically paralyzed them with hopelessness. Soaring Eagles Studios wants to overcome a feeling that our European- descent people are doomed and that there is nothing we can do to stop the slide downhill. The truth is far different.

Soaring Eagles Studios is a start-up entertainment and communications company with a small budget but an ambitious vision and global aim. We want to give voice to a people all over the world who are of European descent.

As such, I am in the midst of producing a film on the life and accomplishments of Arminius, one of our great culture heroes. Hollywood floods the world's cinemas with formula sex-and-violence motion pictures; New York controls the empty pap pretending to be literature; various band promoters pump filth and brutality into the ears and hearts of our young. Most people are aghast, many might even protest, but nobody asks: Just where are our stories? Just who are our heroes?

We folks of European ancestry are unique—we are starved for a voice of our own. We are starved for our very own heroes. Soaring Eagles Studios will attempt to answer that need.

We don't have sponsors with deep pockets for this film. We will depend on friends and supporters who think and feel as we do. We'll finance our dream as we go.

A screenplay has been completed. The year 2009 will be devoted to fundraising and industry networking.

We are looking for donors, both large and small. We believe that if we rigorously conduct ourselves with poise, sincerity and candor, we will find the financial support that we need.

If you are interest in supporting our efforts, write Soaring Eagles Studios, 2662 Wears Valley Road, Sevierville, TN 37862. Attention: Film Project.

TWO WORLDS IN CONFRONTATION

A.D. 16 was the year of decision. Tiberius became conservative in his Germanic policy. Nevertheless, he insisted on one last effort to subdue the German tribes beyond the Rhine. Two days before the start of battle, a historically significant confrontation of the two brothers, Arminius and Flavus, took place.

The brothers hadn't seen each other since their common time in service of Rome. Now Arminius tried to get his brother to return to the community of the Cheruscans.

He reminded Flavus of his ethnic roots, of their father, of the mother they had in common, of the gods of Germania, of the sacred duty owed to the fatherland.

In reply, Flavus, who had lost an eye in battle under Tiberius, pointed out to Arminius the magnanimity and liberality of the Romans toward those who willingly submitted to them. He proudly made reference to his collar-of-order and his wreath of honors. Arminius ridiculed these as worthless rewards for slavery. The drama of the confrontation has been preserved in the annals of their time.

This verbal duel with his Roman-loving brother must have distressed and disoriented the otherwise so self-controlled Arminius and affected his judgment. He allowed himself to be misled into risking open battle with the superior opponent. It came down to a powerful collision with 80,000 Roman legionaries, ". . . a concentrated fighting force, in deep echelons and as a phalanx rolling down everything that got in its way."

The battle ended with heavy losses for the Germanics.

Arminius himself was wounded. But bursting through the enemy ranks on his white horse, one more time he was able to escape.

Meanwhile, Germanicus ordered his soldiers to take no prisoners. The slaughter raged for days—the defenders of their homes against eight battle-hardened legions. The losses on the German side mounted. Despite all of their bravery in man-to-man combat, the short swords of the Romans—with helmet, shield, breastplate and greave—proved to be superior to the Germans armed for the most part merely with long swords and spears.

When all was lost, the annals tell us, the Nordic gods ostensibly took charge. On the return journey of their fleet, the North Sea turned into the "Murder Sea" for the Romans. A hurricane-like storm took them by surprise, and a large percentage of the ships were lost.

The Roman emperor, Tiberius, possessed the wisdom to see when a war was no longer winnable. The inconceivable happened: the Romans did not return.

CONCLUSION

The name of Arminius shines brilliantly in the writings of Tacitus, a Roman himself and the most respected intellectual of his times. He tells us that Arminius lived only 12 more years after his great victory. At the age of 39 he was murdered by an assassin from his own tribe because he allegedly aspired to the title of king.

In our troubled time so short of genuine heroes, Arminius the Cheruscan stands before us as a towering personality of leadership, such as has scarcely been given to us a second time in our history. Perhaps no one has since, as he did, set forth in an all-but-hopeless situation against a seemingly all-powerful giant empire to win the struggle of freeing his oppressed land and people.

That this became possible at all was due to Arminius's passionate love for his fatherland and his loyalty to the morés of his fathers, as well as to his military talent. The personal qualities that allowed him to succeed in his great mission were, first and foremost, his political skills: his cold, exact assessment of the qualities of his opponent; his sharp power of judgment, unclouded by fanaticism or ideological chimeras; his patience to wait for the right moment; and his ability, so painfully missed in the Western world today, to observe moderation when needed, but striking when striking is just.

Arminius's victory held for almost 2,000 years. Only the overthrow of the Third Reich by the armies of the Bolsheviks and Western plutocrats at the end of WWII made possible what we now call the New World Order.

Arminius's victory held for almost 2,000 years. Only the total overthrow of the Third Reich by the army of the masses of the Bolsheviks and Western plutocrats at the end of World War II made possible what we now call the New World Order.

That is a lesson to be learned for our times from the saga of Arminius the Cheruscan. It is exactly this eerily close association of loyalty and betrayal, incomprehensible to any foreigner, appearing side by side and canceling each other out when unity is crucial, that we must understand, confront—and somehow overcome. ✦

Ingrid Zündel is the wife of noted Revisionist Ernst Zündel. She is an award-winning ethnic novelist in her own right and the genius behind the Zundelsite, one of the first extensive Revisionist websites.

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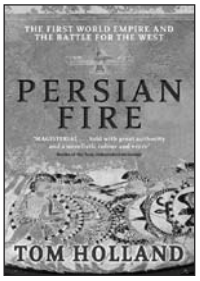

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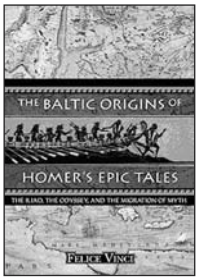

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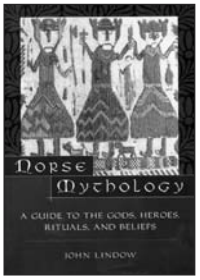

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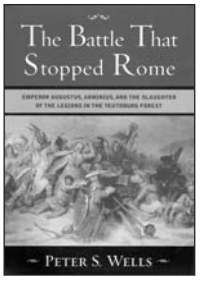

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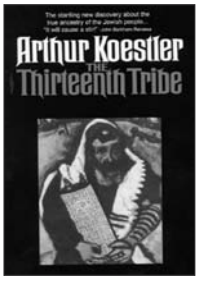

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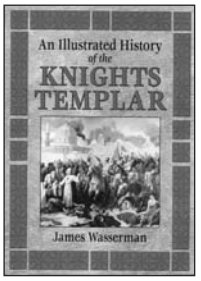

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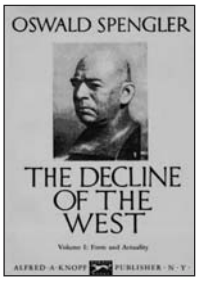

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HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

Why Did Hitler Atack Poland?

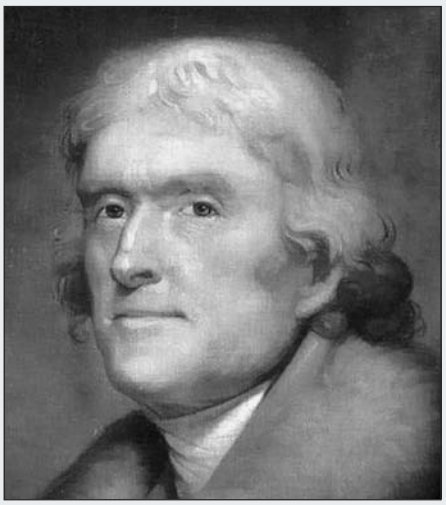
During 1939, the Polish government progressively intensified the oppression, harassment and attacks upon the 1.5 million ethnic Germans living in Poland. These attacks, in which over 58,000 German civilians were killed by Poles in an orgy of savagery, culminated in the Bromberg massacre on September 3, 1939, in which 5,500 people were murdered. These atrocities justified Hitler using military intervention in order to protect the Germans in Poland. On August 30, 1939, in an act of great statesmanship, Hitler had offered the Poles the Marienwerder proposals, namely retention of the existing 1919 borders, the return of Danzig (97% German), the construction of a 60-mile autobahn connecting West and East Prusssia (from Schönlanke to Marienwerder) and an exchange of German and Polish populations. On the order of the international Jewish bankers, the British foreign secretary, Lord Halifax, strongly advised the Poles not to negotiate. Adolf Hitler in effect was left with but two choices: invade Poland and protect 1.5 million ethnic German Poles from further attack, or sit by and see 1.5 million German Poles genocided. This gave England the excuse to declare war.

Good News

The Allied firebombing of the east German city of Dresden in 1945 has been thought by most scholars to have killed 200,000 people. But a special German commission has concluded that the death toll was not more than 25,000. If true, it is something to celebrate. Now if we can only convince people that the new, smaller figures for how many Jews died in World War II is also something to celebrate, not bemoan. . . . (*Washington Post*, Oct. 2, 2008)

More Good News

It has come to our attention that, according to the *World War II Almanac* by Robert Goralski, first published in Britain in 1981 (p 81), "of the 500,000 Jews in Germany when Hitler took power, 319,000 fled. Most who remained became victims of the holocaust." Hmmm, 500,000 minus 319,000 leaves us with about 181,000 possible victims, far short of the millions and millions of German Jews the holocaust lobby says Hitler gassed as part of his so-called "Final Solution."



Jefferson and the First Bank

One of Alexander Hamilton's objectives was to create a Bank of the United States, modeled after the Bank of England. A national bank would collect taxes, hold government funds and make loans to the government and other borrowers. One criticism directed against the bank was "unrepublican"—it would encourage speculation and corruption. The bank was also opposed on constitutional grounds. Adopting a position known as "strict constructionism," Thomas Jefferson and James Madison charged that a national bank was unconstitutional since the Constitution did not specifically give Congress the power to create a bank. Hamilton responded to the charge that a bank was unconstitutional by formulating the doctrine of "implied powers." He argued that Congress had the power to create a bank because the Constitution granted the federal government authority to do anything "necessary and proper" to carry out its constitutional functions (in this case its fiscal responsibilities). In 1791, Congress passed a bill creating a national bank for a term of 20 years, leaving the question of the bank's constitutionality up to President George Washington. The president reluctantly decided to sign the measure out of a conviction that a bank was necessary for the nation's financial well-being. The (First) United States Bank was the forerunner of today's privately owned Federal Reserve.

Meticulous Record Keepers

Germany has handed over copies of more than 6.7 million documents relating to forced labor under the Nazis to museums in Israel, Poland and the United States. The documents concern an estimated 12 million people, 8.4 million of them civilians, used as forced laborers during WWII, according to the International Tracing Service (ITS), which is responsible for preserving the original data. Copies of the documents were handed over to authorities in Jerusalem, Washington, D.C. and Warsaw for historical research—but none to Revisionist scholars. To date, no mention of anything contained in the 6.7 million documents corroborates the wild claims that 6 million Jewish citizens of Europe were gassed during their internment.

Battling for the Truth at 72

Lawyer Horst Mahler, 72, went on trial recently, accused of publishing documents on the Internet "denying" the so-called "holocaust." This is a crime in Germany, where free speech is gone. Mahler was once a key player in the Baader-Meinhof group (Red Army Faction or RAF). He gained further notoriety by saying that al Qaeda had nothing to do with the 9-11 attacks. In 2006 his passport was revoked by the German dictatorship to prevent him from attending the Teheran international conference on the holocaust. On November 23, 2007, Mahler was sentenced to six months in prison without parole for performing the "Hitler" (Roman/Aryan) salute. Mahler faces up to five years imprisonment if he is found guilty of the new charges.

Older Than the Bristlecones

According to *The Guinness Book of World Records*, the oldest living tree is a bristlecone pine in California, estimated to be 4,733 years old. But Swedish researchers have uncovered a stand of Norway spruce trees with an 8,000-year-old tree root system in Dalarna, Sweden. Carbon-14 dating tests carried out by a lab in the United States on three Swedish spruce tree root samples revealed that the trees' roots were 5,000, 6,000 and 8,000 years old. However, the aboveground parts of the trees were not more than several centuries old. Almost any tree found on the site over the millennia would have been generated from the same genetic

root system. Reportedly, one such Norway spruce clone in Sweden was carbon-dated to over 9,500 years old.

Even Older Still

"The world's oldest tree" is near death, says ABC News, and the founder of National Tree Day, John Dee, has called on the Australian government to help save the rare Tasmanian tree, generally called King's lomatia, but also known as King's holly, a shrubby species in the *protea* family, related to the woody pear. The world's oldest known plant clone, the thing has been dated to at least 43,600 years—and possibly up to 135,000—say experts. Today there are fewer than 500 individuals of the extremely ancient King's lomatia clone surviving in the southwestern part of Tasmania. A small brushfire would suffice to kill off the prehistoric survivors, which are also threatened by root rot. It is hard to increase the plant's numbers because, having three sets of chromosomes (being a triploid), it does not make seeds.

This One Takes the Methuselah Cake

U.S. scientists say they have found the world's oldest living organisms, bacteria that have been in suspended animation for 250 million years. Trapped in salt crystals buried almost 2,000 feet below ground at a cavern in southeast New Mexico, the microbes are 10 times older than any previously discovered living organism: 25- to 40-million-year-old bacterial spores discovered in a bee preserved in fossil amber. The work was done by Dr. Russell Vreeland, from West Chester University in Pennsylvania, and his colleagues. The team's finding, however, must be replicated by other scientists before it can be fully accepted

Flatfish Evolution No Fluke

Scientists have long wondered how it is that the flatfishes of today evolved from normal-looking ancestral fish that had eyes on both sides of their bodies. (Some flatfishes have both eyes on the left side [these are called left-eyed] and some have both eyes on the right side [right-eyed].) A common theory, called the "hopeful monster" theory, was that the transition must have occurred very abruptly, as a transitional fish would be a rather unnatural thing. In this theory, a mutation would occur putting the eyes on one side of the head, and just by sheer luck, this would turn out to give the fish an evolutionary edge. If so, one would be unlikely to find fossils of the missing link or links. But Matt Friedman of the Field Museum and the University of Chicago has now found

DAVID DEES ILLUSTRATION/DEESILLUSTRATION.COM

transitional fish fossils from 50 million years ago. The asymmetrical (but not entirely flat) fishes belong to the genus *Amphistium* and the newly described genus *Heteronectes* (Latin for "different swimmer"). It seems the missing links would lie on the ocean floor, but not completely prone on their sides. In such a diagonal posture, having a slightly asymmetrical eye position would clearly be advantageous to the survival of the species.

Grass Was Eaten by Dinosaurs After All

When you visualize Mesozoic terrain, you probably see it as full of ferns and fernlike plants, cycads, cycadeoids such as *Williamsonia*, and ginkgos, primitive conifers, some palms and *Araliopsoides* and the like. Grasses, as people familiar with this era know, did not emerge until long after the dinosaurs had died off. Or did they? Until recently, the earliest grass fossils were only 55 million years old. But fossilized dino dung tells the story: The most prominent plant-eating dinosaurs were digesting different varieties of grass between 65 million and 71 million years ago, researchers report. They did not eat a lot of grass, but this evidence means grasses must have evolved well over 80 million years ago. This discovery came as a big surprise for scientists specializing in dinosaur behavior, who never really looked for evidence of grass in dinosaur diets before. The sauropods—behemoths with massively long necks and tails and small heads like the brontosaurus—didn't have the special kind of teeth needed to grind up abrasive grass blades, laden with distinctive phytoliths. But hey, no problem—their bellies were filled with stones, which could easily make mush of the toughest grasses, much as the stones in a chicken's crop help it digest just about any tough vegetation it swallows.

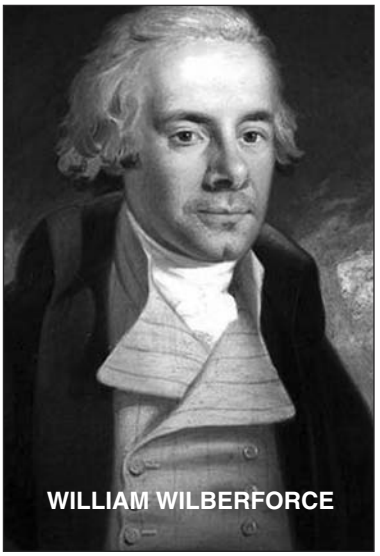
Russian Population Going Through Major Convulsions

According to a Euro-Russian website, Russia is becoming increasingly Mongoloid. The total population of Russia is about 142,100,000. Only 20 million are males active in business or involved in any official job. One million are in prison. Four million are alcoholics. Loss of population due to abortion is 2.5 times the loss of population during World War I, the Russian Civil War and World War II together. About 2 percent of the people have HIV (AIDS) infections. Russia has lost 35 million ethnic Russians in the last 12 years and still loses about 2 million per year. Meanwhile, about 8 million Mongoloids (mostly Chinese and Vietnamese) live in Russia. Currently about 2 million arrive each year. Prognosis: Russia may have 40 million or more Asiatic citizens by the year 2020.

Little-Known Facts About Black Repatriation

By Arthur Kemp
Author of *March of the Titans*

Slavery was formally abolished in 1772 in England. By this time approximately 15,000 black slaves had been imported into that country. [To be precise, slavery was abolished in England and Wales in 1772 and, as a result, in Scotland in 1776. To be even more precise, slavery wasn't abolished per se but ruled never to have been legal in the first place. In fact, the slave trade in England had arguably been illegal since 1102. Slavery continued in the British empire until 1833, whereupon the owners were compensated with 20 million pounds sterling. The slaves were generously compensated with a further six years indentured servitude.—Ed.]


WILLIAM WILBERFORCE

In 1787, a society for the abolition of the slave trade was formed with a member of parliament, William Wilberforce, who was popularized in a recent movie (*Amazing Grace*, 2008), as its parliamentary spokesman. Almost immediately a policy of repatriation was started, the second one in Britain's history (the first total expulsion of blacks having taken place under Elizabeth I).

The abolitionists lost no time in implementing their repatriation program: in 1787, a large transfer took place to West Africa, where the town of Saint George's Bay (in present-day Sierra Leone) was created, in the abolitionist society's words, as a refuge for the "London black poor."

The emancipated slaves were, however, unable to sustain the town, and by 1790, it had collapsed.

Undeterred, the British then launched a new repatriation settlement, founding the aptly named town of Freetown in 1792, in Sierra Leone. This time a number of whites moved to the town with a large number of former black slaves, and the town has survived to the present day.

The large repatriations of the already small black population in England by the end of the 1700s meant that Britain would in the 19th and second half of the 20th centuries remain an overwhelmingly white county.

BLACKS REPATRIATED FROM AMERICA

Although many of the states making up the United States of America also abolished slavery in 1808, a large number did not, an issue that would later contribute to a regrettable war that ravaged the country. The success of the Freetown settlement served as a beacon to many blacks and whites in North America.

An alliance of white anti-slavery activists (called abolitionists) and blacks was formed and became known as the American Colonization Society, which actively promoted the repatriation of blacks to Africa. In 1815, a small group of free North American blacks was transported to Sierra Leone, where they supplemented the British Sierra Leone settlement, with further repatriation ventures undertaken in the 1850s.

LIBERIA

By 1822, the American Colonization Society had established a significant former North American black slave settlement in Africa, called to this day Liberia (Latin for "Liberty"), using an almost word-for-word copy of the U.S. Constitution as the founding charter of that state.

The capital city, Monrovia, was named in honor of the then-U.S. president, James Monroe, who was an enthusiastic sponsor of the project. Liberia is the oldest independent black state in Africa, but is nonetheless still prone to the usual Third World chaos so typical of Africa—yet another devastating argument against the "environmental" and "opportunity" based theories of cultural development.

Liberia had all the "opportunities" and many of the physical assets of the United States of America—even down to a constitution based upon the Founding Fathers' model—yet still has dropped to third world status with remarkable speed.

Liberia is in fact an excellent example of the truth that the nature of a people in a society determines the nature of that society, never mind what "environmental" factors may be present. ✦

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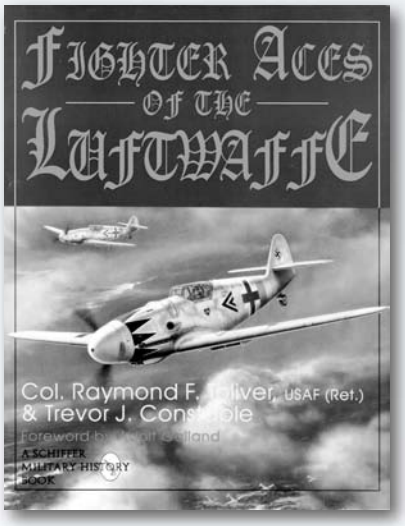

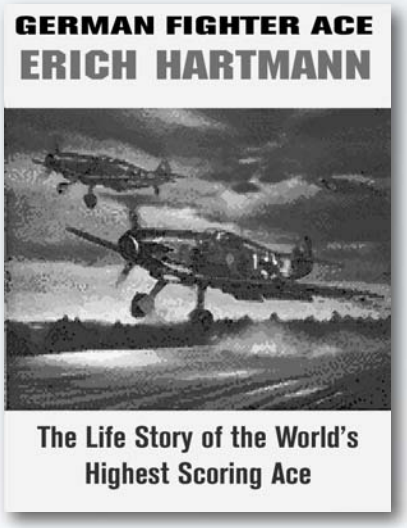

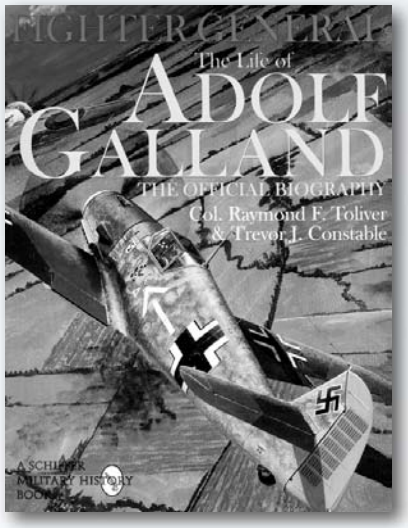

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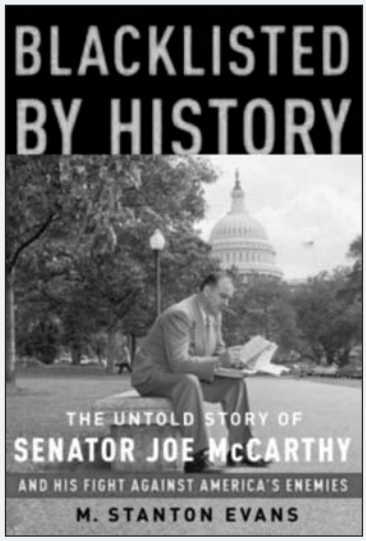
BLACKLISTED BY HISTORY

THE UNTOLD STORY OF SENATOR JOE McCARTHY AND HIS FIGHT AGAINST AMERICA'S ENEMIES



Accused of creating a bogus Red Scare and smearing countless innocent victims in a five-year "reign of terror," Senator Joseph McCarthy is universally remembered as a demagogue, a bully and a liar. History has judged him such a loathsome figure that even today, a half century after his death, his name remains synonymous with witch hunts.

But that conventional image is all wrong, as veteran journalist and author M. Stanton Evans reveals in this groundbreaking book. The long-awaited *Blacklisted by History*, based on six years of intensive research, dismantles the myths surrounding Joe McCarthy and his campaign to unmask Communists, Soviet agents, and flagrant loyalty risks working within the U.S. government. Evans' revelations will overturn our understanding of McCarthy, McCarthyism, and the Cold War.

Drawing on primary sources—including never-before-published government records and FBI files, as well as recent research gleaned from Soviet archives and intercepted transmissions between Moscow spymasters and their agents in the United States—Evans presents irrefutable evidence of a relentless Communist drive to penetrate our government, influence its policies and steal its secrets. Most shocking of all, he shows that U.S. officials supposedly guarding against this danger not only let it happen but actively covered up the penetration. All of this was precisely as Joe McCarthy contended.

Blacklisted by History shows, for instance, that: the FBI knew as early as 1942 that J. Robert Oppenheimer, the director of the atomic bomb project, had been identified by Communist leaders as a party member; that high-level U.S. officials were warned that Alger Hiss was a Soviet spy almost a decade before the Hiss case became a public scandal; that a cabal of White House, Justice Department, and State Department officials lied about and covered up the Amerasia spy case; and that the State Department had been heavily penetrated by Communists and Soviet agents before McCarthy came on the scene.

Evans also shows that practically everything we've been told about McCarthy is false, including conventional treatment of the famous 1950 speech at Wheeling, West Virginia, that launched the McCarthy era, the Senate hearings that casually dismissed his charges, the matter of leading McCarthy suspect Owen Lattimore, the Annie Lee Moss case, the Army-McCarthy hearings, and much more.

In the end, Senator McCarthy was censured by his colleagues and condemned by the press and historians. But as Evans writes, "the real Joe McCarthy has vanished into the mists of fable and recycled error, so that it takes the equivalent of a dragnet search to find him." *Blacklisted by History* provides the first accurate account of what McCarthy did and, more broadly, what happened to America during the Cold War. It is a revealing exposé of the forces that distorted our national policy in that conflict and our understanding of its history since.

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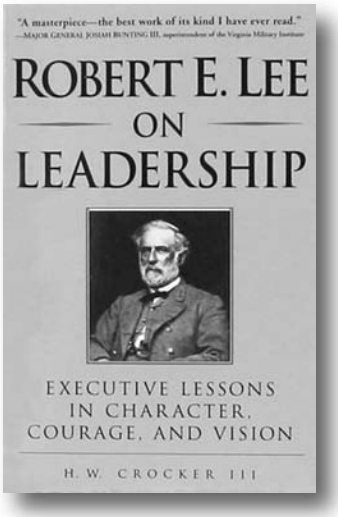

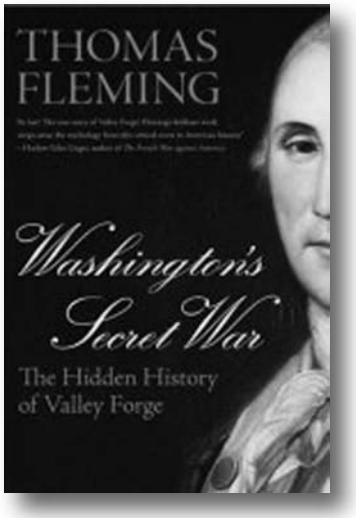

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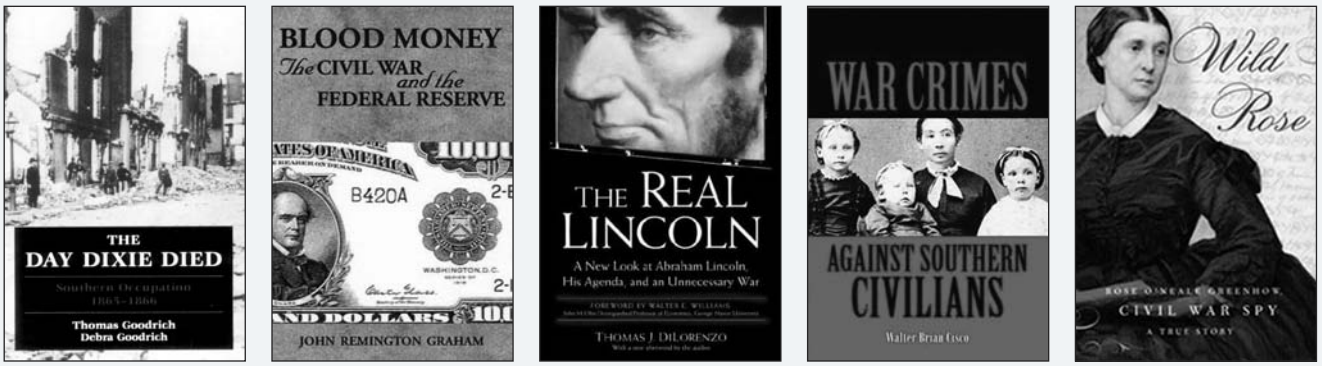

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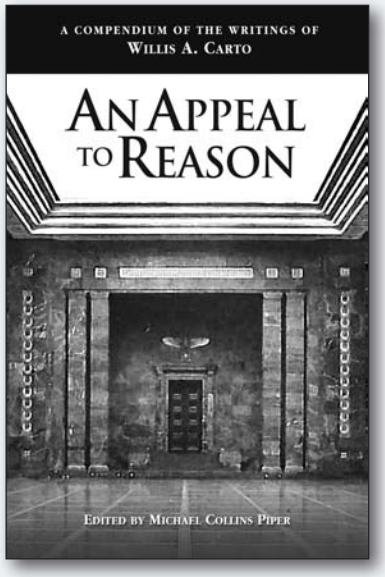


For over 50 years, Willis A. Carto has been at the center of the American nationalist movement, responsible for the publication of literally thousands of books, newspapers, magazines, monographs and other literature. As a result, Carto's influence has touched millions of people in the United States and around the globe.

Through weekly publications such as *The Spotlight* and *American Free Press* and such widely-read journals as The Barnes Review, Carto has been responsible for maintaining traditional American populism and nationalism as a thriving force in the political debate over the conduct of America's domestic and international affairs.

In this selection of Carto's writings—ranging over half a century—longtime Carto associate Michael Collins Piper has assembled a fascinating array of Carto's most cogent works, from short essays to extended dissertations on a wide variety of topics including economics, foreign policy, cultural affairs, religion, history and current events. It's a virtual intellectual panoply needed by every patriotic American—and every nationalist around the globe—in the battle to reclaim national sovereignty in the face of the greatest assault the world's people have ever faced: the looming New World Order.

An Appeal to Reason (softcover, 284 pages, #511) is available from The Barnes Review, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Prices are as follows: TBR subscribers may take 10% off list prices: one copy is $25, 2-9 copies are $23 each. 10 or more copies are $20 each. Add $3 for one book inside the U.S. More than one book add: $5 S&H up to $50; $10 from $50.01 to $100. $15 S&H on orders over $100. For S&H outside U.S. email TBRca@aol.com. Send payment with request (use the form on page 64 inside) to above address or call TBR toll fee at 1-877-773-9077 to charge to Visa or MasterCard.

More Solid Evidence Unearthed Corroborating TBR Story that Claimed Assassin John Wilkes Booth Survived

FURTHER CONFIRMATION has arrived proving definitively our astonishing story that John Wilkes Booth, the slayer of President Abraham Lincoln, did not die in a barn in Virginia. Furthermore, the ringleader of the entire plot is revealed in this follow-up article by Pat Shannan. The confession Pat refers to is available and is highly recommended for all who are interested in the American way of assassinations. (We have excerpted portions starting on page 36.)

BY PAT SHANNAN

Regarding TBR's 13-page treatment of the escape of John Wilkes Booth (JWB), which appeared in the May/June 2008 issue, this writer has since been overwhelmed with confirmatory information. In only the first few weeks of this story hitting the streets, I had two amazing revelations.

First, our esteemed publisher Willis Carto, after proofing the article, handed me a book in the office and said: "I didn't realize you were such a Lincoln assassination buff. Would you like to read this book?"

It was John Chandler Griffin's *Abraham Lincoln's Execution*, published in 2006, and I didn't know at the moment but I was about to become ashamed of myself for not having already discovered it, because Griffin's book strengthened so much with documentation what I had only imagined to be true without hard evidence. I now believe his book to be the most accurate of all the volumes ever written about the whole Lincoln, Booth, Stanton, Baker etc conspiracy.

Prof. Griffin (retired, University of South Carolina) suspected, as have so many of us truth-seeking historians have over the past 140 years or more, that there was a lot more to the conspiracy to murder Abraham Lincoln than just a few ragtag rogues led by a theater actor bent on reviving the Southern cause.

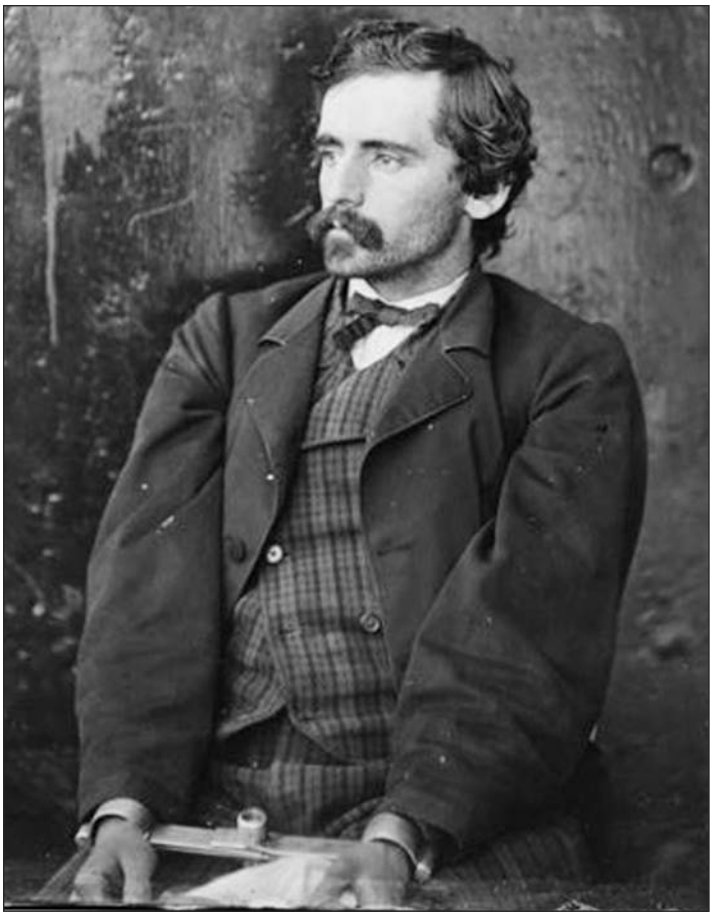
Abraham Lincoln's Execution also corroborates our implication of security officer Lafayette Baker being in cahoots with Edwin Stanton, Lincoln's secretary of War, as another major architect of the plot.

I happened to crack open his book on about the same day in May 2008 that our readers were receiving TBR in the mail. I was immediately mesmerized. Dr. Griffin had proved what we and others had merely surmised over the years: that the real ringleader behind the conspiracy was Stanton.

Stanton had plotted with Vice President Andrew Johnson to rid the scene of Lincoln because Abe was about to welcome the South back into the union with "malice toward none," while the Northern-based power cartel wanted to exact more revenge, which it did.

Just like the next Johnson who followed him a century later and who also did not have a chance of ever becoming president any other way, Andy welcomed this opportunity. Stanton's follow-up plan of politically doing away with Johnson via impeachment—and thereby paving his own way to the presidency—backfired when the Senate procedure fell short by a single vote.

Dr. Griffin shows convincingly that no plot to murder Lincoln existed before Booth visited with Johnson sometime after five o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, April 14, the day of the assassination. It appears everything changed from that hour on, as there had never been any previous talk of assassinating the president, only kidnapping him to use as a bargaining chip. Griffin speculates that it was likely Johnson, who pushed Booth over the edge to murder Lincoln, pointing out



Michael O'Laughlin was born in Baltimore in 1840. As a child he became friends with John Wilkes Booth, who lived on the same street. O'Laughlin joined the Confederate Army early in the war. He left the army in 1862 because of poor health and returned to Baltimore. In 1864, his old friend John Wilkes Booth roped him into participating in the plot to kidnap President Lincoln. At left is a picture of O'Laughlin under arrest after the assassination of Lincoln.

that this was after at least five attempts at the kidnapping had failed over the previous two years.

After reading the confession of Michael O'Laughlin/John H. Stevenson (see edited version in following story), you may agree, because this convicted participant had no prior idea Lincoln was to be killed, either.

All this being true, it would explain the confusion on the night of the murder of those who had been close to the kidnapping plans all the many months. It also helps clarify the absolute terror of everyone who had ever been remotely associated with Booth. Scores of his former associates were arrested and held indefinitely for murder when, in truth, they had no inkling, right up to the very moment Booth pulled the trigger, that a murder was about to happen.

After finishing the Griffin book, I felt good about our small contribution to historical accuracy concerning *This One Mad Act* written in 1937 by Izola Forrester, granddaughter of John Wilkes Booth. And this was not only because I believed that Dr. Griffin's research had helped confirm some of what we had reported but also maybe we had even helped strengthen his premise of an inside job with some solid confirmation regarding the escape of Booth.

Yes, I felt good, but not nearly as good as I felt a few days later when we received some correspondence from a reader in Michigan, who sent along what certainly has to be the strongest authentication of the Izola Forrester story that anyone could hope to see at this late date.

Now if you are one, as some often are, who received the May/June 2008 issue but got busy with other things and have not gotten around to reading the Booth story yet, you must go dig it out and first read it in full before proceeding. By doing so, you will have a much better grip on the big picture when you finish the fascinating story of John H. Stevenson and Izola D'Arcy Booth, which follows here.

JOHN H. WAS REALLY MICHAEL

You see, John H. Stevenson ("Harry Sr.") who traveled west with Izola to meet John Wilkes Booth in 1867 and later lent his name to Booth's son for legitimacy, was wearing a *nom de guerre* himself. "John H. Stevenson," we have now discovered (with about as much certainty as one could hope for, nearly a century and a half after the fact) was actually Michael O'Laughlin, a fellow conspirator, who had been serving a life sentence for the Lincoln conspiracy.

O'Laughlin to this day is listed on the official government records as having died in the yellow fever epidemic at the Devils Island prison on September 19, 1867. O'Laughlin's fascinating narration shows that this was a ruse to help him escape, as well as explaining how and why he was let out by federal officials at that time and that he lived until 1890, passing away in Iowa as "John H. Stevenson" at age 52.

Michael O'Laughlin was Booth's friend from childhood in Baltimore. They grew up on the same street. When O'Laughlin tells his story to his friends four years before he died, he divulges secrets that few could have known, as he unwittingly confirms the later Forrester book with good credentials.

As you read his account, written in 1886, consider what O'Laughlin (John H. Stevenson) substantiates from the Forrester book written 50 years later:

• He knew, as few did, that Booth and Izola (whom he calls by name) were married in early 1859 and that it was kept secret. There simply was no way for Stevenson to learn this unless he already knew it firsthand as O'Laughlin at the time.

• He remembered (27 years later) the birth of Booth's daughter, Rita, in the fall of that same year and believed it to

be in November. It was actually in late October.

• He speaks of being an avid gambler and talented poker player, as Izola II had learned from her grandmother's diary of how he made a living while in Sacramento in 1868-69.

• He mentions "Aunt Sarah," Izola's loyal black servant; and he remembered her son, Henry. He did make the mistake of thinking the boy's name was "James."

• Not only did he know where the Booth house and farm were in the Shenandoah Valley but he explains how he actually acquired it first through his gambling prowess before selling it to Booth. Izola II knew only from her grandmother's writings that the farm was "somewhere between Winchester and Martinsburg." JHS says that it was in "Berkley" [sic] County, which is the same area, except that it has been Berkeley County, West Virginia since 1863. The route of his "run" to get some gold with Izola from Baltimore through Howard County and Frederick, Maryland, also indicates the same location for the farm.

Stevenson's listing of dates would be meaningless without the Forrester book, written 50 years later. Here we see that they coincide so closely, while not always precisely, with Izola Forrester's information from her grandmother's notes and diary that no posing charlatan could have imagined 50 years earlier.

Somehow, O'Laughlin had learned of the Booth letters to "someone in the theater, and the handwriting looked amazingly like Booth's"— the same story related by Forrester 50 years later.

In *This One Mad Act,* Izola II tells of her conversation with Harry Jr. when he told her that he was 19 when JHS told him the truth of his birth. In his affidavit, JHS creates the most dubious portion of his testimony in the last few paragraphs. Did Harry Jr. mean "nine" instead of "19"? If not, how could Stevenson have been talking with him in a New York restaurant in 1879, when Harry Jr. was only 9? And how could Stevenson have visited New York in 1889 (when Harry Jr. would have been 19) when he was in Iowa and very sickly?

The discrepancies notwithstanding, there can be little doubt that O'Laughlin indeed escaped Devils Island and the yellow fever plague and lived out his life as John Stevenson.

There can be little doubt that Lincoln kidnap plotter Michael O'Laughlin indeed escaped Devils Island and the yellow fever death and lived out his life as John H. Stevenson.

GET THE ENTIRE "O'LAUGHLIN CONFESSION" . . .

To get a FREE copy of the entire **"O'Laughlin Confession,"** send $5 S&H (the confession is 24 xeroxed pages) to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Be sure to include in your request the words "O'Laughlin Confession." ***Pat Shannan*** is an author and a freelance journalist. See more about Pat at www.patshannan.com.

CONSPIRACY THEORY WILL NOT FLY

Now we come to the usual "conspiracy theory" attack: So, how do we know Izola Forrester didn't somehow discover this document in 1935 or so and build her whole story around it? Sorry, but that shallow scenario just doesn't fly. Izola Forrester was a well-known journalist for the major Chicago and New York newspapers of her era. She knew who her mother and grandmother were, why it had to remain a secret, and figured out who her Uncle Harry was long before she proved it.

Having been the author of several previous books, she was not one to suddenly launch off onto a total fabrication of her whole life. Had she known of the Stevenson/O'Laughlin document, she would have gleefully jumped upon it to use as further documentation of her own story. Too bad that she didn't.

And because Izola II was only eight years old when O'Laughlin/Stevenson confessed to his friends in Iowa in 1886, and only 12 when he died, we need not explore the scenario of him conferring with her.

The Izola Forrester account of John Wilkes Booth's escape and later life is as accurate as one could expect from a third-generation descendant who had only second-hand references and reticent witnesses on which to rely. Whatever might have been considered dubious in her account of what she knew to be true can now be corroborated by an eyewitness who was not only there for most of the secret happenings to which Forrester refers but paid the price of a lifetime of anonymity because of it.

Michael O'Laughlin's date of birth is listed as "June of 1840," which would have made him 25 when Lincoln was killed and 27 when he was granted an undercover reprieve from punishment. The reader will notice that Stevenson claims "1838" as his birth year, and we suspect that to have been a simple ruse to further separate himself from his past. You will also note in the opening paragraph that either the young narrator at the time or the typist in 1930 mistakenly listed him as "John B. Stevenson."

Nevertheless, contained in the affidavit is Michael O'Laughlin's brief but true story of his "second life" as John H. Stevenson, a life that lasted almost as long in years as his first one, but without nearly as much excitement. ✦

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I Helped Kill Abraham Lincoln

Transcribed confession of convicted Booth associate reveals inside knowledge of kidnap plot, secret life of J.W. Booth

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The Diary of John Henry Stevenson, The Alias of Michael O'Laughlin

The following document, originally given to the Special Collections Department at Indiana State University in Terra Haute by a Gladys Thurston, contains a title page with source statement, a brief introduction, and 24 pages of text telling of the life of Michael O'Laughlin, before and after assuming the false identity of John Henry Stevenson. The introduction is dated Feb. 9, 1891, over seven months after Stevenson's death on June 23, 1890. How the document came into the possession of Ms. Thurston of Yardley, Pennsylvania has not been documented.

The transcription as a typewritten document would have occurred sometime later, closer to 1930, when Andrew Potter was engaged in restoring the content of documents which had been ravaged in the carriage house on the Lew Wallace estate. Andrew Potter was not a trained historian, and for the most part he did not keep convenient records dealing with provenance. As is often the case with the Potter Papers, authentication of the document often relies on the comparison of facts in one document against those disclosed in other documents or through research.

The typewritten text contained many typographical errors and misspelled words. We have corrected those misspellings.

It is known through official government documents obtained in photostat and held in the Neff-Guttridge Collection that O'Laughlin was reported as having died on September 27, 1867. Yet, according to this diary, he survived and had numerous adventures.

The original statement is much longer. Where asterisks appear TBR has removed sections for space. You may obtain the full 24-page confession from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 for $5. Write "O'Laughlin Confession" on your request. ✦

Lottie Eaton's Statement

When I was 10 years old there was a man who came to the home of my benefactor, Miss Clara Barndt, in Muscatine County, Iowa. The year was 1882, and my parents had died in the Flu epidemic of 1878. I had gone to live with neighbors until 1880, when the Brandt sisters took me in, and I became the legal ward of Miss Clara. Mr. John Stevenson came to the Brandt home in the fall of 1882 and lived out the rest of his life there. When he died in 1890 they laid him to rest in a plot of ground overlooking the mighty Mississippi River, awaiting that day when all the faithful will arise and be with their Christ in the realm of glory. The narrative which is here presented is an exact duplication of the story that he told me in order that I might record it. I gave him my solemn promise that during his lifetime I would not reveal it. With his passing, I am relieved of that promise. I am therefore telling the story in his exact words, knowing full well that there are many who will say I made the whole thing up. It truly does sound fantastic, but I believe it to be true since I learned to know and love the man who told it to me, and know him to be a man of God and of truth. However, the reader will have to take it as it is or reject it as he chooses. I have no proof of its truth, other than the word of a gentleman.

—*Lottie Eaton*
Davenport, Iowa
February 9, 1891

The Story of John H. Stevenson as Told to Lottie Eaton

OCTOBER 15, 1886

Each man has something to be proud of and something to be ashamed of. With some, the things to be proud of far outweigh the things of which he is ashamed. When I look back over the years of my life, I find things of which I am proud and so very many things of which I am so very much ashamed. My life has not been so very long for I have lived less than 50 years on this earth and am not bound to live many more but even I feel a terrible sense of guilt and remorse for the life which I led.

At a very early age I learned to gamble and found it to practically obsess my every waking hour. I always carried playing cards with me and I most often found someone with which to play for money. I became very adept at card tricks and was very skilled in gambling. I soon found that my closest friends would not play cards with me and I had to look for others to take money from. It was a more difficult task with strangers for I seldom had enough money to interest them. I also became much impressed with the taste as well as the effects of strong drink. I was fair game for lewd and licentious women and while I was still a young man I contracted a disease which was to make me unable to father a child. I spent much time with the harlots of the Baltimore waterfront and reaped the rewards of wordly living; a life of misery and remorse.

The plan was to abduct and hold the president, vice-president, and the secretary of state, and to intimidate the others in the cabinet into cooperation. But this is not the way it happened as the world well knows.

My greatest sin came when I became involved in that terrible scheme which turned into the assassination plot and indeed the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. It was not to be a plot to kill but as is often the case, those who planned it did not reckon with the irrationality of Mr. John Wilkes Booth. The plan was to abduct and hold the president, vice president, and the secretary of state, and to intimidate the others in the cabinet into cooperation. But this is not the way it happened as the world well knows.

The story of the plot really began in 1858 although it was not recognized by its participants at that time.

* * *

The plan was to kidnap the president, the vice president and the secretary of state and take them someplace where they could not be found. There were a number of Confederate secret service men assigned to the plan. The main backing was in the North however, and was from here that most of the money was to come.

I have always wondered just what happened in the president's box in Ford's Theater that night. Booth was not supposed to be actively involved in the plot. He was to help by smoothing the movements at the theater and was the man in charge of the plot at the theater. Once the president went to this carriage Wilkes planned to go to the alley in the rear of the theater, mount his waiting horse and set out for Benedicts. He had already sent his clothes and personal possessions to the Bahamas. He had arranged extensive bank credits in England. He planned to go to England and in about a year, Izola and his daughter would join him there. I was to assist his wife in arranging for the shipment of the gold and silver out of the country. I was to have one-third.

Things did not go as planned. The first thing which went wrong was that the men from Maryland who were to pose as soldiers got drunk and did not appear at the appointed hour. Then the Major did not appear at Ford's as he was supposed to do. Finally, the other officer who was at Ford's lost his nerve after so much had gone awry and refused to go through with it. He went berserk when Booth told him that they would proceed and then he attacked Wilkes with a knife. . . . Beyond this point I do not know what happened but I do know that the popular version of the deed is far from correct. At any rate, Wilkes ended up on the stage with a broken leg. . . .

* * *

I went back to Izola's house and entered the second floor by means of an unlocked window. I came down the stairs and almost scared the colored woman to death. She was about to run a hair pin into me when I made her understand that I wanted to talk to Mrs. Booth. She said, "Them that sneaks around in this world like you does ain't up to no good." This was "Aunt Sarah" Johnson, a really loyal and intelligent African who many times risked her life for Izola Booth and her family. Her son was Booth's valet (I believe that his name was James).

I talked with Izola for several hours. She was amazed to learn that I was alive and out of prison. She pressed me for

the details of my escape and of plans for the future. I told her that I would like to help her get the money from the farm in Virginia, and that then I planned to go to Europe to live. It was then that she told me that Booth was not dead. She said that after the assassination that Wilkes had come to the farm and had recuperated from the broken leg. He then left with his Negro valet and another man and made his way to Canada. From there she did not know where he went but she had heard from him in September. He had planned to meet her in San Francisco in the spring. He wanted her to meet him there with the money. We agreed to go to the farm and get it and then I would accompany her to San Francisco.

* * *

One night she had a nightmare. I heard her screaming and went to her. She sobbed uncontrolably in my arms and then she told me a most incredible story.

She had met Booth aboard a ship in the harbor of San Francisco. Seamen were sent to bring the trunks to the ship and they sailed immediately. The master was Captain Scott and the ship, the *Indian Queen*. She was a brig and quite seaworthy with a good captain, since I knew him well from my days in Baltimore. The ship was 200 tons burthen and came from Nova Scotia. They sailed with the tide on April 21, 1868. They went west and south and the voyage was wonderful for the Booths. After many months there was a mutiny and Booth and Captain Scott were both killed by the crew. Izola was put adrift in a whaleboat and was later picked up by a British ship. The ship had brought her to San Francisco.

* * *

It was just before Christmas in 1878 that I felt compelled to leave the East. I was at the time living with friends in Doylestown, Pennsylvania. They had been most gracious to me since I had become afflicted with dropsy in 1877. I had come to love both ladies, not as lovers but as friends, and they found me a welcome addition to their household. I wished before going to their farm in the west to see Harry Stevenson and let him know that I was not really his father. Harry had been disappointed by me on several occasions and I wanted him to know that it could not be helped. I made arrangements to meet him at Delmonico's in New York for breakfast one morning and I said goodbye and told him who his father was.

Mathew Brady's photograph of the presidential box at Ford's Theater taken on April 15, 1865, the same day Lincoln died.

He then told me that he had known since the reading of the diary of his mother. He told me that his mother wrote in her diary that the crew of the ship had mutinied in order to get the gold. They had killed Captain Scott and when they put her adrift, she had seen Booth lying face down on the deck and covered with blood. She knew that he was dead. Sometime later in the mid 1870s, Harry had talked with a Mr. Purdy who had mentioned that John B.Wilkes had written a letter to someone in the theater and that the handwriting had looked amazingly like that of Booth. Harry believed that Booth had not died on that ship. I do not know nor do I really care. Booth never gave me anything but grief and heartaches. Before Izola went to San Francisco to meet him she was warm and tender to me and showed me passion as no other woman had ever done. After she returned she was dead inside. She had lost her entire spirit. She was only half a woman. For this I could never forgive him. I know that there are many who, if they read this garbled missive, will say that I am a fraud. They will be right, but not because of what I write but of what I did. The world would have been better off had I never been born, but born I was and die I shall, and judged shall we all be. I have many times atoned for the many sins that I have committed, and I know that I have been promised forgiveness. If being sorry helps, then I am assured relief.

There is much that I could relate but it would be no good. I am not bitter and go to my reward willingly since my life had been [full of] difficulty, and I am so sorry. ✦

* * *

ADDENDUM FROM LOTTIE EATON

Mr. Stevenson died at 5:35 a.m. on June 23, 1890, at the farm of Misses Emma and Elmira Brandt in Muscatine County, Iowa. He had been ill for such a long time and he longed for death. He was buried in a small plot which he had picked out himself. It overlooked the Mississippi River and gave a beautiful view. I have visited his grave almost daily since his passing, and a headstone has been erected. It reads: "John Henry Stevenson: 1838-1890. His coming made the world a little richer/His being here made the world a little brighter/His passing made the world a little sadder/His memory lingers to give us comfort."

—*Lottie Eaton*

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE WWII 'DAMBUSTERS'

If you believe the establishment historians, the British Royal Air Force in World War II carried out an innovative and highly successful bombing raid against Germany's dams. But the bombs used were little more than a gimmick, and the action is best categorized as a war crime. The raid was a disaster for the raiders themselves.

BY MICHAEL MCLAUGHLIN

One of the most successful examples of wartime spin was the story surrounding the dambusters raid of May 16-17, 1943. RAF Wing Commander Guy Gibson and his pilots of 617 Squadron were carefully selected to carry out a daring bombing raid on five major dams in western Germany, "essential to that country's defense capability."

Using a special "water skipping barrel bomb," two of the installations, the Moehne and the Eder dams, were breached to their very foundations.

As the news broke, Britain's joy was orgasmic. "Floods Roar Down the Ruhr Valley," screamed *The Daily Express* headlines. *The Daily Mirror*, not to be outdone, glossed the story up. "Hundreds of square miles of devastation have [been] spread through the Ruhr, Germany's most densely populated industrial area, by the RAF's staggering attack on the Moehne and Eder dams." It was gleefully reported that 10,000 Germans had died.

Gibson became an overnight hero and was awarded the Victoria Cross. It was a welcome addition to his Distinguished Service Order and Distinguished Flying Cross, and he was further rewarded with a tour of the United States.

A book on the raid, entitled *The Dam Busters*, written by Paul Brickhill, became Britain's biggest-selling war book and is popular to this day. As with the equally ludicrous movie *The Great Escape,* millions have seen the film of the same title. Still, many believe the film to be factual.

In 1972, after examining newly released World War II documents, the author and journalist Bruce Page wrote, "The truth about the raid was that it was a conjuring trick, virtually devoid of any military significance, the 'skipping bomb' just a gimmick. The real story of the raid was of sloppy planning, narrow-minded enthusiasm and misdirected courage."

GUY GIBSON

He added: "Apart from the aircrews, the only people to emerge from the story with real credit are a handful of people in the Ministry of Economic Warfare who tried to calculate in advance whether the raid would damage the German war economy. They calculated (accurately) that it would not, but they were ignored."

The only dam whose damage would have potentially affected the German war effort was the Sorpe Dam. Yet only a token force had dealt with it, and the damage was minimal.

Certainly the breaching of the Moehne and Eder dams caused flooding, but this affected agricultural land, the one asset Germany had in abundance.

After World War I, 800,000 civilians had died of starvation during the 1919 Royal Navy blockade of a ravaged peacetime Germany. The new German leader had seen to it that his nation would in the future be self-sufficient. In fact Germany was one of the few nations in Europe capable of feeding itself.

Contrary to propaganda, the raid did not affect hydroelectricity production, because the Moehne Dam had negligible electrical capacity and the Eder Dam none.

The actual loss of life was 1,300. These were working-class civilians, and the greatest loss of life was of non-Germans—displaced Ukrainian civilians, mostly women and children, who were housed in camps downstream of the Moehne Dam.

Furthermore, 50% of the RAF airmen never returned. Fifty-three died (a number of them Canadians). Guy Gibson later died in action. The official who commented on the raid used the term "disappointing." ✦

A Briton, ***MICHAEL MCLAUGHLIN*** is an outspoken critic of British and American policies during World War II, and, in fact, the whole war, which he claims was completely against the interests of nearly everyone in Europe and America.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE KHAZARS & THE SLAVE TRADE

I agree with you about the "Khazars." I believe they followed the Muslim invasions and then they stayed behind and became ghettoized because the native populations always distrusted them and looked upon them as invaders. The truth is, Khazars acted as scouts and conduits for the white slave trade from Russia to Constantinople up until the 1680s or so, until Peter the Great conquered the Crimea, where they originally lived, and put a Russian fleet on the Black Sea. This ended the Khazar/Muslim slave trade in Russia.

Daniel Zolezzi
California

CREDIT WHERE CREDIT IS DUE

I for one would like to see more in TBR on Arab/Muslim contributions to civilization. Readers might like to know that our mathematics, astronomy, arithmetic, trigonometry and algebra came from the Arabs. Did you know that 0 (zero) would not have been available to Western humanity if the Arabs had not brought it to us from India? We would have been stuck with Roman numerals and other primitive counting systems—and no science to speak of. Did you know it was Arab wisdom and knowledge that brought Europe out of the dark ages? The Muslim Arabs, that is. Did you know that many of our words for math come from Arab names? For instance, "algorithm" and "algebra"? Did you know that it was an Arab mathematician who determined latitude and longitude accurately? Did you know Western medicine came entirely from the great scientist and physician Avicenna—a Muslim from Bokhara or thereabouts? I hope this will set you off on an adventure to find out how extraordinary the Baghdad academy was—and lots more. I feel it would be useful to you and I hope you will enjoy learning the truth about the Arabs and about the true nature of Islam.

Alexandre Kenyon
Iowa

DID THE CZAR SURVIVE?

I nearly fell off my chair when I thumbed my way thru the September/October issue of TBR and came across the picture/caption of the Russian imperial family and how they were brutally murdered by the Bolsheviks. I find it astonishing that a publication whose very *raison d'être* is to bring historiography into accord with the facts perpetuates this long-discredited myth. Please, how can you be unaware of this? Starting in the year 1920 with the publication of the book *Rescuing the Czar* in San Francisco until the year 2001 with the release of *The Secret Plot to Save the Czar,* there have been at least six books written by investigators and researchers in three countries all seriously questioning that very assertion.

There exists a tremendous amount of evidence that they escaped, and this evidence is what has been compiled by numerous investigators, and it all points to only one conclusion: that they got away.

Even mainstream authors are beginning to wonder. In 1999, J.G. Press published *The 20th Century: An Illustrated History of Our Lives and Times*. In their account of the alleged murder of the czar and his family, they admit that the details of their death are "hazy."

Fr. Christopher Hunter
Oregon

[For more on the fate of the Romanovs, we suggest Robert K. Massie's *The Romanovs: The Final Chapter*, or John Klier's *The Quest for Anastasia* if you seek scientific analysis of the bones etc. Also, for information on mitochondrial DNA and its uses, read *The Seven Daughters of Eve* by Bryan Sykes.—Ed.]

HAS ANYONE SEEN THIS VIDEO?

I was thrilled to receive my copy of your latest issue yesterday, a real goldmine of good things—and it only took three days in the post. Fantastic.

I shall have devoured and digested it in another few days, but in the meantime I'd like to return to another topic.

About a month or two back I saw a DVD in which a Jewish guy, David Cole, secretly films a conversation with the boss at Auschwitz—the senior curator at the Auschwitz state museum in fact—in which the latter admits to the "gas chamber building" having been "reconstructed."

What I have in mind is that two friends to whom I have given copies of Juergen Graf's excellent *The Giant With Feet of Clay* say [in effect], "well, I've been to the Auschwitz death camp, and I've seen the gas chambers."

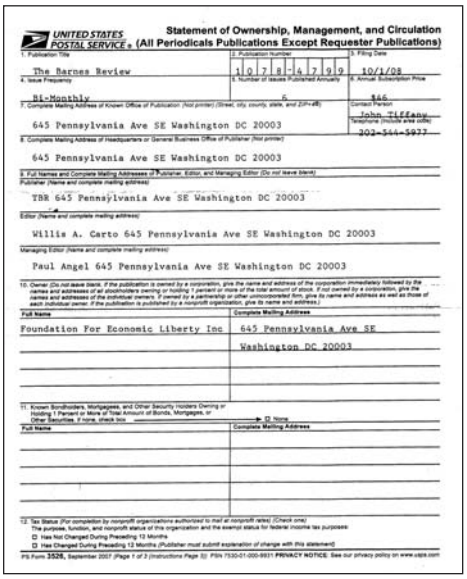
So strong is the power of suggestion over the power of reason, I feel fairly sure that if people could see this powerful video, it would provide a counterblast to the holocaust brainwashing.

Anthony Young
London

[We found various websites that sell the David Cole video you are referring to including www.codoh.com/salecole.html.—Ed.]

Send us your Letter or Emails!

Send your letters to TBR Editor, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or email editor@barnesreview.org. We reserve the right to edit letters for length but will retain the spirit of your letter. Suggested letter length is 300 words or under. We print all sides of the issues. Ideas for stories and manuscripts are welcome. Submit to same address above.



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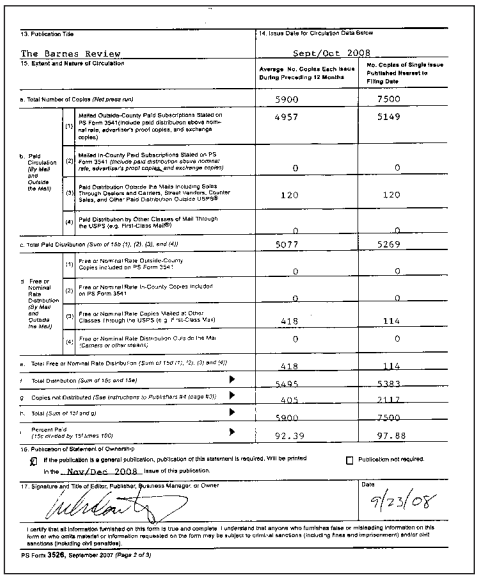

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The Real Reason the Japanese Attacked Pearl Harbor

What are the roots of America's war with Japan? Surprisingly, it has very little, if anything, to do with Pearl Harbor. The real roots of this conflict are far deeper than the old school of historians ever thought.

By Stephen M. Goodson

The establishment view that the United States of America became embroiled in World War II as a result of a surprise attack[1] on Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941 is no longer accepted by serious historians. According to the new understanding, the origins of this conflict have far deeper roots.

During the 1930s Japan rapidly expanded her industrial production, while the rest of the world, with the exception of Germany, stagnated. By 1941 Japan had become the leading economic power in East Asia and her exports were steadily replacing those of America and England.

Japan has very few natural resources. So what was the secret of her success? In order to answer this question it is necessary to return to the year 1929, when one of the 20th century's foremost monetary reformers, Major Clifford Hugh Douglas, went on a lecture tour of Japan.

Douglas's economic theory advocated the transfer of the money creation process from private banks, which create money out of nothing as an interest-bearing debt, to the state. This government-created money he termed social credit. He also favored the payment of a basic income or national dividend to each citizen. This dividend would provide consumers with the additional buying power necessary to absorb all the current production of goods in a non-inflationary manner.[2]

Douglas's financial proposals for an honest money system, based on government creating the nation's money and credit on an interest-free basis, were enthusiastically received by Japanese industry and government.[3] All Douglas's books and pamphlets were translated into Japanese, and more copies were sold in that country than in all the rest of the world put together.[4]

Prime Minister Hideki Tojo (prime minister 1941-1944) sits with granddaughter Yuko and his wife, Katsuko, in the garden of the prime minister's official residence in Tokyo. In his diary, Tojo detailed again and again the efforts of the leaders of the United States designed to thwart peace in the region.

Since its inception in 1882 the largest shareholder of the Bank of Japan (Nippon Ginko) had been the Japanese Imperial Household. Its reorganization into a state bank, which was administered exclusively for the accomplishment of national interests, was implemented in 1932.

The reform of the central bank was completed in February 1942 when the Bank of Japan Law was remodeled on the Reichsbank Act of Germany of 1939:

> It declared that the bank was a special corporation of strongly national nature. The bank was "to assume the task of controlling currency and finance and supporting and promoting the credit system in conformity with policies of the state to ensure the full use of the nation's potential." Further, it was "to be managed with the accomplishment of national aims as its sole guiding principle" (Article 2). As for the functions of the bank, the law abolished the old principle of priority for commercial finance, empowering it to supervise facilities for industrial finance. The law also authorized the bank to make unlimited advances to the government without security, and to subscribe for and to absorb government bonds. In respect of note-issues, the law made permanent the system of the maximum issues limit; thus, the bank could make unlimited issues to meet the requirements of munitions industries and of the government. On the other hand, government supervision of the bank was markedly strengthened. The government could nominate, superintend and give orders to the president and the directors; there was also a clause giving the government more comprehensive powers to give so-called "functional orders" to the bank, to direct it to perform any function it deemed necessary for the attainment of the bank's purpose. Moreover, the law made a wide range of the bank's business subject to governmental approval, including such matters as the alteration of bank rate, note-issues and accounts.[5]

The Federal Reserve Bank buys votes in the states in order to control the state legislatures and uses its vast financial resources for "international propaganda" —covering up their previous misdeeds.

Once the shackles of usury had been removed, sustained improvement took place in the Japanese economy. During the 1931-41 period manufacturing output and industrial production increased by 140% and 136% respectively, while national income and Gross National Product (GNP) were up by 241% and 259% respectively. These remarkable increases exceeded by a wide margin the economic growth of the rest of the industrialized world.

In the labor market unemployment declined from 5.3% in 1930 to 3.0% in 1938. Industrial disputes decreased with the number of stoppages down from 998 in 1931 to 159 in 1941.

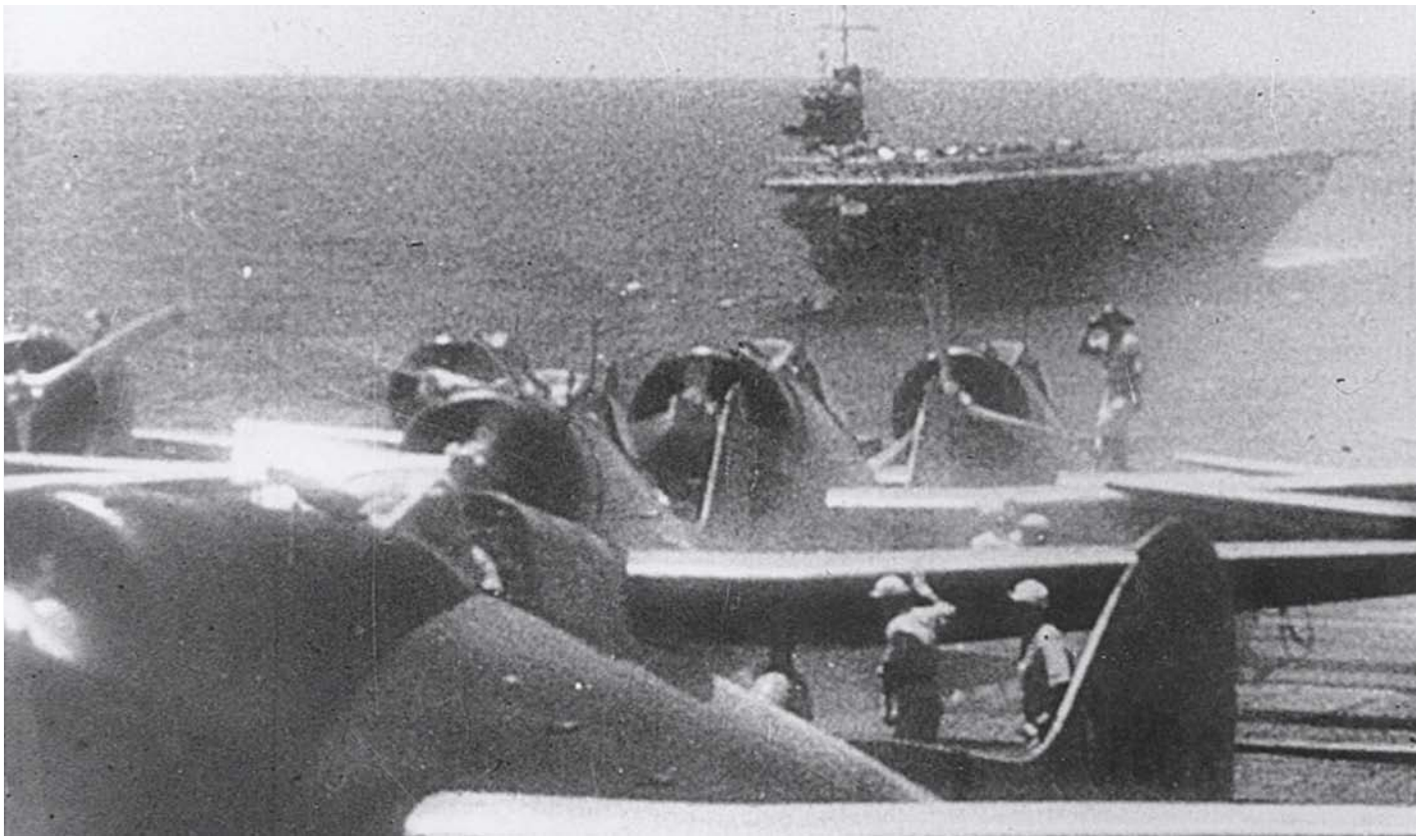
In contrast to Japan, America had a private, mostly foreign owned central bank, called the Federal Reserve Bank. Since its establishment on Dec. 23, 1913, under highly suspicious circumstances, this bank had been undermining the U.S. Constitution and destroying the freedom and prosperity of the American people.

A contemporary indictment of the U.S. Federal Reserve may be found in a quotation from the opening paragraphs of a speech given by the Honorable Louis T. McFadden, chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency (1920-31). It was delivered to Congress on June 10, 1932, to the general acclaim of the members present.

> **Mr. McFadden:** Mr. Chairman, we have in this country one of the most corrupt institutions the world has ever known. I refer to the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve banks. The Federal Reserve Board, a government board, has cheated the government of the United States and the people of the United States out of enough money to pay the national debt. The depredations and the iniquities of the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve banks acting together have cost this country enough money to pay the national debt several times over. This evil institution has impoverished and ruined the people of the United States; has bankrupted itself, and has practically bankrupted our government. It has done this through the defects of the law under which it operates, through the maladministration of that law by the Federal Reserve Board, and through the corrupt practices of the moneyed vultures who control it. Some people think the Federal Reserve banks are United States government institutions. They are not government institutions. They are private credit monopolies, which prey upon the people of the United States for the benefit of themselves and their foreign customers; foreign and domestic speculators and swindlers; and rich and predatory moneylenders.

Mr. McFadden then went on to expose how the Federal Reserve Bank buys votes in the states in order to control the state legislatures, and how they use their vast financial resources in maintaining "an international propaganda" for covering up their previous misdeeds and setting in motion new opportunities for their "gigantic train of crime."

According to him these 12 private credit monopolies were



Above, a rare photo of the deck of a Japanese aircraft carrier preparing to launch its planes for the Pearl Harbor attack. In the background is another Japanese carrier participating in the attack. Luckily for the United States, none of its aircraft carriers was destroyed in the attack on Pearl; all the U.S. carriers were out at sea.

"deceitfully and disloyally" foisted on an unsuspecting public by foreign bankers, who in 1904 bankrolled Japan in her war with Russia. In 1917 they financed Trotsky's political program in America and paid for his passage to Russia. With the assistance of their branch banks in Sweden, these international bankers "fomented and instigated the Russian Revolution," which resulted in the "destruction of the Russian Empire."

It can thus be seen that the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank was intimately involved in plotting and financing the overthrow of the Russian Empire.[7] With its stranglehold on the media and its placemen occupying most of the key positions in government in 1941, the bank was in a favorable position from which to manipulate and provoke war with Japan.

Both the Bank of Japan and the German Reichsbank,[8] with their systems of state creation of the money supply at zero interest, and the inevitability that those systems of finance would be replicated by other countries, in particular those of the proposed Greater East Asian Co-prosperity Sphere, posed such a serious threat to the private investors of the U.S. Federal Reserve, that a world war was deemed to be the only means of countering it.

In July 1939 the United States unilaterally abrogated the Treaty of Commerce of 1911, thereby restricting Japan's ability to import essential raw materials. These measures were imposed avowedly because of the war in China and were followed in June 1940 by an aviation fuel embargo and a ban on the export of iron and steel in November 1940.[9]

In July 1941 all Japanese assets in England, Holland and America were frozen after Japan had peacefully occupied Indochina, with the permission of Vichy France, in order to block off China's southern supply routes. At the same time an oil embargo was enforced. Without oil Japan could not survive.

Gen. Hideki Tojo, prime minister (October 1941-July 1944), explains in his diary how the United States continually thwarted Japanese efforts at maintaining the peace. Japan's peaceful commercial relations were being persistently undermined by the U.S. government and posed a grave threat to her future existence. By means of the economic blockade, a noose was being placed around Japan's neck. Not only were the United States, England, China and Holland encircling Japan through economic pressure, but also naval forces throughout the region in the Philippines, Singapore and Malaya were being redeployed and strengthened. An American admiral claimed that the Japanese fleet could be sunk in a couple of weeks, while Prime Minister Churchill declared that England would join America's side within 24 hours:

Japan attempted to circumvent these dangerous circumstances by diplomatic negotiation, and even though Japan heaped concession upon concession, in the hope of finding a solution through mutual compromise, there was no progress because the United States would not retreat from its original position. Finally, in the end, the United States repeated demands that, under the circumstances, Japan could not accept: complete withdrawal of troops from China, repudiation of the Nanking government and withdrawal from the Tripartite Pact. At this point, Japan lost all hope of reaching a resolution through diplomatic negotiation. Since events had progressed as they had, it became clear to continue in this manner was to lead the nation to disaster. With options thus foreclosed, in order to protect and defend the nation and clear the obstacles that stood in its path, a decisive appeal to arms was made.

War was decided upon at the Imperial Conference on December 1, 1941, and the shift to real operations was made at this point. However, even during the preparations for action, we laid our plans in such a manner that should there be progress through diplomatic negotiation, we would be well prepared to cancel operations at the latest moment that communication technology would have permitted.[10]

A further incentive for the unprincipled leaders of the U.S. government to instigate a war with Japan was the Tripartite Pact of September 21, 1940. This was a defensive military alliance under the terms of which, if one of the Axis powers was attacked, the others would come to its defense. By these means Germany was induced to declare war on the U.S.A.[11]

After numerous diplomatic initiatives, including the offer of a summit on August 8, 1941 had failed, Japan was forced into attacking America in order to maintain her prosperity and secure her existence as a sovereign state.

In the ensuing slaughter 2.3 million Americans and Japanese lost their lives. Tens of thousands of Allied soldiers were subjected to the indignities and sufferings of prisoner of war camp life.[12]

In a consummate act of hypocrisy, the Japanese High Command was placed on trial for "war crimes." These tribunals were based on *ex post facto* laws, which resulted in the subversion of 2,000 years of Western jurisprudence. The rule of *tu quoque* ("you too"—an accusation of hypocrisy) was cynically ignored, notwithstanding the brutal nuclear attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki where an estimated 239,000 died.[13]

One of the first acts of the U.S. occupation forces in Japan in September 1945 was to restructure the Japanese banking system so as to make it compliant with the norms of the international bankers, i.e. usury. The unrestricted financing of the state by the Bank of Japan was abolished and the large industrial combines, the *zaibatsus*, were dismantled. This policy was carried out by Joseph Dodge, a Detroit banker, who was financial adviser to the supreme Allied commander, Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

On both the 50th and 60th anniversaries commemorating the end of World War II, Japanese officials, including Japan's Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi[14] on the latter occasion, have apologized. Clearly such apologies are misplaced and it is perhaps we who should be apologizing to the Japanese for having provoked them into a senseless and useless war, which according to Allied propaganda was fought to make the world safe for democracy. The reality is that World War II was fought to make the world safe for usury, and to ensure the permanent enslavement of mankind through debt and interest. ✦

LOUIS T. McFADDEN

In 1914, Louis T. McFadden was a U.S. representative (R-Pa.) and an outspoken critic of the Federal Reserve and Jewish financial power in America. In 1932, he introduced a resolution bringing conspiracy charges against the board of governors of the Federal Reserve. In 1933, he introduced articles of impeachment for the secretary of the Treasury and the board of governors of the Federal Reserve.There were two attempts on McFadden's life, most likely related to his attempts to rein in the bankers. First, there was a failed shooting and later an apparent poisoning that made him violently ill after attending a political banquet in Washington.

Stephen Goodson is the leader of the Abolition of Income Tax and Usury Party in South Africa. He studied economics and law at Stellenbosch University, South Africa and at the University of Ghent, Belgium. For 15 years he managed investment portfolios at various financial institutions. He heads the Abolition of Income Tax and Usury Party and is currently a director of the South African Reserve Bank. He can be contacted at abolishusury@telkomsa.net

ENDNOTES:

1. Thomas Kimmel (grandson of Adm. Husband Kimmel), "12 New Pearl Harbor Facts," *The Barnes Review*, November/December 2004, 37-41. Critical intelligence was withheld from the local commanders to ensure that the "surprise" attack was as spectacular as possible. See also Roger A. Stolley, "Pearl Harbor Attack No Surprise," *The Journal for Historical Review*, Vol. 12, No. 1, spring 1992, 119-21, who quotes LTC Clifford M. Andrew, a former U.S. Army intelligence officer, who temporarily was assistant chief of staff, military intelligence, general staff, U.S. Army, as follows:

> Five men were directly responsible for what happened at Pearl Harbor. I am one of those five men. . . . We knew well in advance that the Japanese were going to attack. At least nine months before the Japanese attack upon Pearl Harbor, I was assigned to prepare for it.
>
> I was operating under the direct orders of the president of the United States and was ordered not to give vital intelligence information relating to the whereabouts of the Japanese fleet to our commanders in the field.
>
> We had broken the Japanese code. . . . We'd been monitoring all their communications for months prior to the attack. . . . It was a lie that we didn't have direct communication with Washington, D.C.

Stolley concludes by saying that, "For the people of the United States both then and now I feel sorrow, for a people to have been so misled, to have been lied to so much and to have so thoroughly believed the lie given to them."

2. This forms part of Douglas's A + B theorem, viz. that prices are always being generated at a faster rate than incomes are produced, so that the total prices of all goods in the economy at any particular stage exceed the total buying power of consumers. The national dividend was intended to make up for this deficit of purchasing power, and as a consequence would assist in abolishing the business cycle and the syndrome of poverty amid plenty.

3. This enthusiasm may be contrasted with the alarm with which Douglas's ideas were received by the City of London or Square Mile (677 acres). During the 1930s, 5 million British pounds (a prodigious sum in today's values) was raised by the international bankers in order to neutralize Douglas's proposals.

4. 'New Economics,' January 19, 1934, p. 8 as quoted in D.J. Amos, *The Story of the Commonwealth Bank*, Veritas Publishing Company, Bullsbrook, Western Australia, 1986, 44.

5. *Money and Banking in Japan*, The Bank of Japan Economic Research Department, translated by S. Nishimura, edited by L.S. Pressnell, Macmillan, London, 1973, 38.

6. *Collective Speeches of Congressman Louis T. McFadden*, Omni Publications, Hawthorne, California, 1970, Chap. XVI, "The Treacherous and Disloyal Conduct of the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve Banks," 298-9.

7. In 1914, Russia was the most prosperous nation in the world. She had a small and declining foreign debt and no central bank. See George Knupffer, *The Struggle for World Power*, London, 1971, Chap. 15, "Some Details about Russia," 138-46.

8. Stephan M. Goodson, "Bonaparte & Hitler Versus the International Bankers," *The Barnes Review*, November/December 2004, 23-9.

9. Alleged human rights violations were the outward motivation for the imposition of sanctions. However, this may also have been a maneuver to protect U.S. oil investments in China.

10. *The Journal for Historical Review*, Vol. 12, No. 1, spring 1992, "Hideki Tojo's Prison Diary," 41-2.

11. Besides the obligations of the alliance, other factors that influenced the German declaration of war were the persistent provocations of the U.S. Navy in the North Atlantic, and the anticipation that the Japanese would open up a Russian front in the Far East and provide relief for the beleaguered German forces outside Moscow.

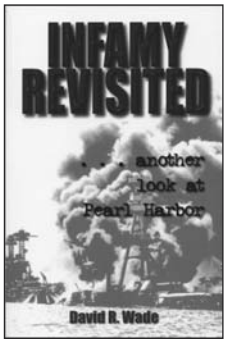
12. In view of Japan's non-ratification of the Geneva Convention in 1929, the Allied chiefs of staff have to bear some of the responsibility for the hardship, which they knew their soldiers would have to endure if captured. A recent study by Professor Richard Aldrich of Nottingham University, England, *The Faraway War: Personal Diaries of the Second World War in Asia and the Pacific*, 2005, Doubleday, has revealed the stereotyping of the Japanese as being cruel and inhuman is in most instances inaccurate. Most of them were tough but fair in their treatment of enemy prisoners. In contrast, American and Australia soldiers frequently did not take prisoners, but massacred them as "machine-gun practice" (1943 diary of Eddie Stanton, Australian, posted to Goodenough Island off Papua-New Guinea). According to a spokesman of the Imperial War Museum, London, in a program broadcast on British Sky Television on August 15, 2005, Japanese treatment of Russian prisoners of the Russo-Japanese War (1904-5) and German prisoners of World War I (1914-18) was exemplary.

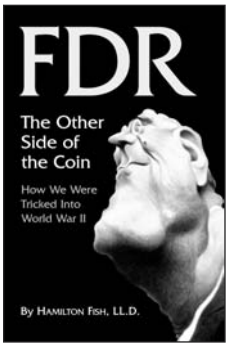
13. The justification for these bombings was that the conquest of the Japanese mainland would have cost an estimated 500,000 Allied lives. Yet these disasters could have been avoided if Japanese peace overtures for a conditional surrender had been accepted in January 1945.

14. According to the September 2005 issue of the monthly journal *Right Now*, 78 Marylebone High Street, London WIU 5AP on p. 15, "Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi is attacked time and again for continuing to visit a Tokyo shrine (the Yasukuni shrine), where Japan's war dead are deified. *The International Herald Tribune* and *The New York Times* refer to these Japanese dead as war criminals." This is simply more evidence to support the claim of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes that "The victors write history."

Pearl Harbor & the Secrets of WWII . . .

INFAMY REVISITED. By David R. Wade. This short little book is probably the most powerful Pearl Harbor booklet, page-for-page, ever written. Chapters cover: the general field of conspiratology; instigating a war with Japan; the duplicitous Mr. Roosevelt; prelude to Pearl Harbor; Operation Z; attack was no surprise; FDR's diseased mind; 9/1/2001 and 12/7/41. An excellent book upon which to begin your Pearl Harbor research. Also delves into the possibility of 9-11 being an inside job. Softcover, 111 pages, #467, ***$12.***





FDR: THE OTHER SIDE OF THE COIN: How We Were Tricked Into World War II. The author, Congressman Hamilton Fish, felt that had FDR listened to public opinion, millions of lives would have been spared. He documents how FDR refused every Japanese peace concession and later refused peace initiatives from anti-Hitler Germans. Mr. Fish traces the roots of the Korean and Vietnamese conflicts to the territorial concessions made by FDR to Stalin at Yalta. Softcover book, 255 pages, $18.

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The Hidden Forces Behind World War II

THE POWERS THAT EMERGED victorious from World War I made a second war almost inevitable by the peace conditions they imposed upon Germany. That second war was later made certain, not by the intentions of Hitler but by the determination of his enemies to destroy the new Germany that he had created.

BY KENNETH MCKILLIAM

By the Treaty of Versailles on June 28, 1919 and the Treaty of St. Germain on September 20 of the same year, the German people were thoroughly humiliated. British Prime Minister Lloyd George wrote: "The international bankers swept statesmen, politicians, journalists and jurists all to one side and issued their orders with the imperiousness of absolute monarchs."

The old Austrian empire was balkanized without respect to its various cultures and nationalities. East Prussia was separated from Germany by a large area ceded to Poland. The Sudeten Germans were placed under Czech control. The coal mining area of the Saar Valley was to be administered for 15 years by the League of Nations and then a plebiscite held. The corrupt Weimar Republic was forced upon the German nation and the middle classes were robbed of their savings by corrupt finance. There were millions of unemployed and the Sparticist Jewish revolutionary leaders Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were stirring up red revolution.

ALIEN ELEMENTS GAIN CONTROL

The Daily Mail reported on July 10, 1933:

> The German nation, moreover, was rapidly falling under the control of its alien elements. In the last days of the pre-Hitler regime there were 20 times as many Jewish government officials in Germany as had existed before the war. Israelites of international attachments were insinuating themselves into key positions in the German administrative machine.

Dr. Manfred Reifer, a well-known leader of the Jews of Bukovina, wrote in the Jewish magazine *Czernowitzer Allegemeine Zeitung* (September 1933):

> Whilst large sections of the German nation were struggling for the preservation of their race, we Jews filled the streets of Germany with our vociferations. We supplied the press with articles on the subject of its Christmas and Easter and administered to its religious beliefs in the manner we considered suitable. We ridiculed the highest ideals of the German nation and profaned the matters which it holds sacred.

Resentment and resistance began to build up against the alien horde, and in the year before Adolf Hitler came to power Bernard Lecache, president of the World Jewish League, stated: "Germany is our public enemy No. 1. It is our object to declare war without mercy against her."

The National Socialist Party of Adolf Hitler gained 17,300,000 votes in the election and gained 288 seats in the

Reichstag. On January 30, 1933 President Von Hindenburg appointed Hitler chancellor of the German Reich. On March 24, 1933 the Reichstag voted 441-94 to give full emergency powers to the new Reich chancellor, and the failed Weimar Republic ceased to exist.

On that same day, March 24, on the front page of *The London Daily Express* appeared the main headlines: "Judaea declares war on Germany: Jews of all the world unite." This was followed with:

> The Israelite people of the entire world declare economic and financial war on Germany. The appearance of the swastika as the symbol of the new Germany revives the old war symbol of the Jews. Fourteen million Jews stand as one body to declare war on Germany. The Jewish wholesale dealer leaves his business, the banker his bank, the shopkeeper his shop, the beggar his miserable hut in order to combine forces in the holy war against Hitler's people.

The German government was at the time removing Jews from influential positions and transferring power back to the German people. This declaration of war by the Jews on Germany was repeated throughout the world. The first boycott of Jewish business concerns came after this Jewish declaration of war in April 1933.

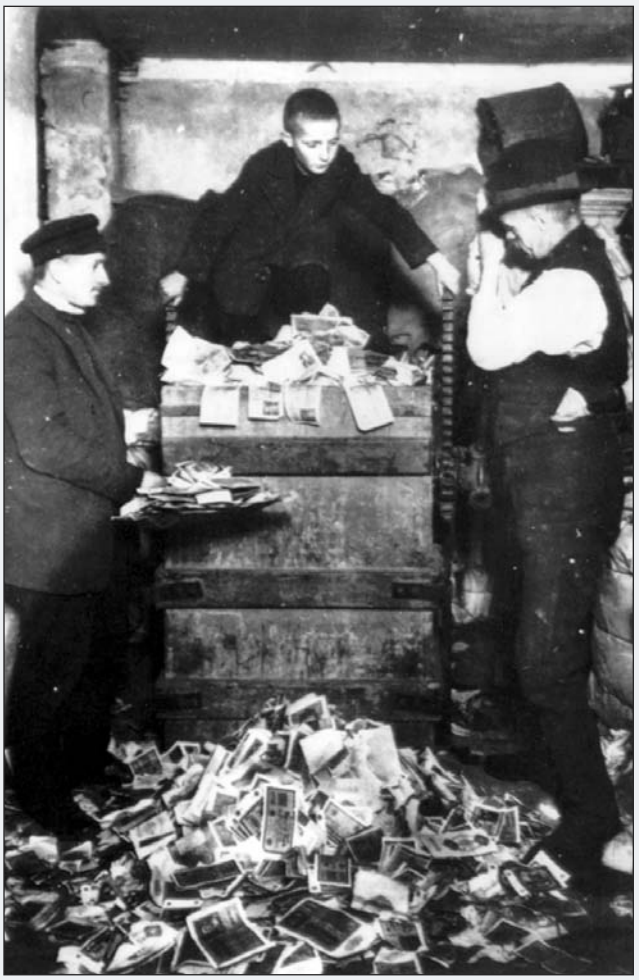
TOTAL DESTRUCTION DEMANDED

Vladimir Jabotinsky, founder of the Irgun Zvai Leumi terrorist organization, wrote in the January 1934 issue of *Mascha Rjetach*:

> For months now the struggle against Germany is waged by each Jewish community at each conference in all our syndicates and by each Jew all over the world. There is reason to believe that our part in this struggle has general value. We will start a spiritual and material war of all the world against Germany's ambitions to become once again a great nation, to recover lost territories and colonies. But our Jewish interests demand Germany's total destruction, collectively and individually.

Emil Ludwig Cohen wrote in his book *The New Holy Alliance* (Strasburg, 1938): "Even if Hitler at the last moment would want to avoid war which would destroy him, he will, in spite of his wishes, be compelled to wage war."

Bernard Lechache wrote in *The Right to Live* (December 1938): "It is our task to organize the moral and cultural blockade of Germany and disperse this nation. It is up to us to start



Above, Germans pulp bank notes that were no longer legal tender following the November, 1923 currency reform that ended hyperinflation. The subsequent and extremely vicious Versailles Treaty compounded Germany's economic chaos, with Britain's continuing blockade of German ports causing awful suffering among the people. The year 1919 was marked by waves of strikes and right-left political turmoil, as well as the beginnings of an inflation spiral that raged beyond control by the summer of 1922. At the center of this deadly economic condition was the nation's immense debt; incurred as a result of the war but due primarily to the awesome reparations imposed at Versailles. Inset shows a young German girl using German currency as fuel in the family's furnace, such was the value of the national money after the bankers had run the economy into the ground and intentionally bankrupted the nation.

a merciless war."

The Jewish newspaper *Central Blad Voor Israeliten* in Netherlands printed on September 13, 1939: "The millions of Jews living in America, England, France, North Africa and South [Africa], not forgetting Palestine, have decided to carry on the war in Germany to the very end. It is to be a war of extermination."

The Toronto Star (February 26, 1940) printed the declaration of a Rabbi Perlberg, director of the British section of the Jewish World Congress: "The Jewish World Congress is in a state of war with Germany for seven years."

The Jewish magazine *Sentinel* of Chicago printed in its issue of October 8, 1940: "When the National Socialists and their friends cry or whisper that this [the war] is brought about by Jews, they are perfectly right."

Hitler now put into operation the plan of getting all German areas into one state and all ethnic Germans in the areas near to Germany proper under one German government. The Germans in the Rhineland, the Germans in Austria and the Sudeten Germans responded willingly. In January 1935, the Saar Valley voted to return to Germany with a 90% poll in favor. There were also Germans in East Prussia and in Danzig now divided by land ceded to Poland by the Treaty of Versailles. It is interesting to note that between 1933 and 1937 10,000 Jews migrated to Hitler's Germany, 97 of them from Palestine.

THE MUNICH AGREEMENT

An agreement was signed between Germany (under Hitler) and Great Britain (Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain) that suggested a peaceful revision of the wrongs committed by the Treaty of Versailles. A four-power conference was suggested which would preserve the peace. The four powers were Great Britain, Germany, France and Italy.

The paper *Truth* of January 5, 1952 stated that Mr. Oswald Pirow, South African minister of defense, was sent on a mission to Germany in 1938 by General Smuts to ease the tension on the Jewish issue. The British prime minister told Pirow that pressure of international Jewry was one of the principal obstacles to an Anglo-German accommodation and that it would greatly help him resist that pressure if Hitler could be induced to moderate his policy toward the German Jews. Pirow stated that Hitler viewed this idea with favor and an Anglo-German agreement was in sight; the effect would have been, in the event of war, to limit the conflict to Germany and Russia, with the other great powers intervening to enforce their own terms when the combatants were exhausted.

However, the Four Nations Pact was not to be. Jews put an end to this, for on November 7, 1938, a few weeks after the Munich Agreement and shortly before the journey to Paris of the German Foreign Minister, Von Ribbentrop, a Polish Jew, Herschel Feibel Grynszpan, murdered the German third secretary of State, Ernst von Rath, in the German Embassy in

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Paris. The five bullets fired were the logical result of the inflammatory Jewish declaration of war on Germany of March 1933 and put an end to the effort being made to explain and extend the importance of the Munich Agreement and to revise the Treaty of Versailles.

This assassination provoked anti-Jewish riots in Germany, with the burning of synagogues and the looting and burning of Jewish shops. The anti-Jewish riots inflamed public opinion in Great Britain and America against Chamberlain's efforts to relieve Anglo-German tension. In America, Germans were assaulted and persecuted. Jews began leaving Germany.

The Parisian magazine *L'Ami du Peuple* wrote about them: "These people fled from Germany because they attempted to set up a rule of fire and blood and to let loose the horrors of civil war and universal chaos."

The American secretary of state, James Forrestal, who later died in mysterious circumstances, wrote in his *Forrestal Diaries* (Cassel and Co., London, 1952): "Have played golf with Joe Kennedy [U.S. ambassador to Britain, father of John F. Kennedy]. According to him, Chamberlain declared that Zionism and world Jewry have obliged England to enter the war."

The Jewish Schlomo Asch, in a pep talk to French troops on the front line, wrote in *Le Nouvelles Litteraires* (February 10, 1940): "This is our war, and you are fighting it for us. Even if we Jews are not bodily in the trenches we are nevertheless morally with you."

On October 8, 1942 *Sentinel* magazine stated unequivocally: "The second world war is being fought for the defense and fundamentals of Judaism."

TERROR BOMBING

Prime Minister Chamberlain had given an assurance that: "The British government would never resort to the deliberate attack on women and children and other civilians for the purpose of mere terrorism."

However, his successor Winston Churchill appointed as his personal adviser the Jewish Professor Frederick Alexander Lindemann. Lindemann, later Lord Cherwell, recommended the bombing of German cities and suggested that working-class areas were legitimate targets. From then onward the last vestiges of civilized decency in warfare were abandoned.

These bombings began on August 10, 1940 with the bombing of the small open town of Freiburg on the Swiss frontier. Fifty-three civilians were killed, including 20 children playing in the park. It was reported by Mr. Taylor of the American Red Cross in *The New York Times* of May 3, 1940. This was before the Germans began bombing British cities. Mr. J.M. Speight, CBE, principal secretary to the Air Ministry, wrote in his book *The Splendid Decision*:

> Adolf Hitler only undertook the bombing of British civilian targets reluctantly after the RAF had commenced bombing German civilian targets. It gave Coventry, Birmingham, Sheffield and Southampton the right to look Kiev, Kharkov, Stalingrad and Sebastopol in the face. Our Soviet allies would have been less critical of our inactivity if they had understood what we had done. . . . Hitler would have been willing at any time to stop the slaughter. Hitler was genuinely anxious to reach with Britain an agreement confining the action of aircraft to battle zones.

Adolf Hitler would have been willing at any time to stop the slaughter. Hitler was genuinely anxious to reach with Britain an agreement confining the action of aircraft to battle zones.

VENGEANCE

In 1941, long before there was any assembling of European Jews for the supposed extermination camps, a Jew, Theodor N. Kaufman, wrote *Germany Must Perish*. Kaufman set out a plan for the total destruction of the German population by the mass sterilization of all German men and women between the age of puberty and 60 years. He described the construction of the organization for doing this. This book was the basis of the Morgenthau Plan for the total destruction of German industry and the enslavement of the German people. Naturally these intentions of Germany's enemy got into the hands of the German propaganda minister Goebbels, and it stiffened the resistance of the German nation to avoid defeat. The Morgenthau Plan formed the basis of discussions between President Roosevelt and Soviet leader Stalin acting through his liaison officer, a Jewish Soviet named Zabrousky, and also formed the basis of the Yalta Agreement. ✦

Kenneth McKilliam was educated in Sydney, Australia, and in 1934 went to the University of Queensland. Two years later he attended London University where he obtained an honors degree in psychology and sociology. As a volunteer soldier, he saw service in the Somalian Military Administration, and was later attached to the East African Command HQ. After the war he spent sixteen years in Africa as an educational and community development officer. This often entailed teaching young African pupils. He was active in church and social work and was a licensed reader in the dioceses of Mombasa, Namirembe, Upper Nile and Canterbury. McKilliam also made extensive study tours of Asia, Africa and Australia.

The Myth of German Exceptionalism:

How did other nations treat their minorities in the 1930s?

By Joaquin Bochaca

It is "the received wisdom" that the No. 1 enemy of international Jewry at the beginning of the 1930s was Adolf Hitler. He and his National Socialist German Workers Party blamed Germany's Jews for that country's 1918 defeat, and made political and racial anti-Judaism a *leitmotiv* of their program. Thus one can imagine the collective sigh of relief that must have been breathed in synagogues all over the world—not only in Germany—when on November 8, 1932 one could read in *Le Populaire,* the official mouthpiece of the French Socialist Party, this phrase by Leon Blum:

"It can now be said that Hitler is excluded from power. In fact, I venture to say that he is excluded from any hope of ever gaining power."

The socialist millionaire's eyeglasses must have been rather fogged over. Barely three months after the publication of the aforementioned article, Adolf Hitler took power.

WALTHER RATHENAU
Treasonous behavior?

And he took power thanks to an electoral victory whose purely democratic nature no one could dispute. On Jan. 30, 1933 Hitler was named chancellor of the German Reich. On April 7 the so-called "Aryan clause" he requested was passed by the Reichstag, which revoked from all Jewish residents the status of "German citizen," leaving them subject to the laws governing foreign nationals—and hence, for that reason, excluding them from holding any public office or position.

On April 25 the *"numerus clausus"* or quota was introduced in secondary schools and the university. Some days later the Reichstag prohibited German Jews from pursuing certain professions such as journalism, banking and law. They were also excluded from serving in the military.

Many prominent Jews—not all of them, but the majority—chose the path of exile. In London, New York and Paris they found their compatriots—or, if you prefer, co-racialists—to be terrified. Germany had been, until then, along with England and the United States, one of the "Canaanite territories" preferred by the Jews. They not only had constituted a numerous colony there, but in addition had been practically omnipotent. Their leaders had held the reins of German industry —largely—and of commerce and finance—absolutely—while their prophets manufactured the opinion of the working masses.

Germany was the original country of Rothschild and of the Rhine-Westphalian syndicate, which was among the principal financiers of the so-called "Russian" Revolution; it was the country of Marx, Engels and Lasalle.

Albert Ballin had been the friend and advisor of Kaiser Wilhelm II, although in the end (in General Paul von Hindenburg's opinion) he betrayed him. Walther Rathenau, the tycoon of the electrical industries, had come to preside over the destiny of a defeated Germany. And he had done more. He had contributed powerfully to the consolidation of the Soviet regime in Russia with the signing of the 1922 Treaty of Rapallo, absolute treason to the interests, not only of Germany, but of all the Occident.

And this is why Germany was considered to have been conquered by Israel, and it is because of this that Jewish power in that country was the object of a series of discriminatory measures against citizens of Jewish racial origin.

Obviously, to judge events requires a historical perspective. It is not valid to evaluate a particular situation that occurred in a particular country seven decades ago, based on standards that today's mass media have imposed as "natural." The measures taken by Hitler and his regime against the German Jews may have been aberrant. But what cannot be denied is that at that time numerous countries took similar measures—or, in some cases, worse—against certain segments of

1933: Hitler's Brown Shirts enforce a boycott against Jewish businesses. The sign reads: "The Jews are our misfortune."

their citizenry, and for the most disparate of reasons.

Thus it happened that in democratic Britain, King Edward VIII had to resign in order to marry a divorcee. But if he had been Catholic he could not have been crowned king at all.

And not only did the British government discriminate against all divorced people and against all Catholics, it also blocked the right to vote of Irish Catholics in its province of Ulster (Northern Ireland)—and it continued to do so up until the Good Friday Agreement of 1998.

In the entire British empire, discrimination against millions of subjects was practiced. Thus, for example, in the Dominion of South Africa, marriages between members of the white, black and Indian communities were prohibited. In the colony of South West Africa a law that was instituted on July 18, 1934, and that continued in vigor into the 1960s, that is to say, until long after the death of Hitler—declared not only marriage—but also sexual relations between whites and blacks—to be a criminal act, imposing a penalty of five years in jail or expulsion from the country.

In India there existed—and to a certain degree there still exists today—a complicated caste system. Pariahs, for example, had scarcely more rights than an animal, and were even forbidden to change residence without their masters' permission. The situation of these unfortunates, who were many times more numerous than Jews in Germany, was infinitely worse. When all is said and done, except for their being forbidden access to certain professions because of their status as foreigners, Jews enjoyed most rights, including that of free movement. In fact, what the German authorities mainly desired was for them to emigrate out of Germany.

In all the colonies of Her Majesty it was prohibited, in law and in practice, for the non-white natives to have access to political posts of any importance, and in the Dominion of Canada they discriminated against the French-speaking population in spite of the fact that it constituted almost 40% of the populace. Millions of francophones were forced to emigrate to Louisiana.

In the United States, another "fortress of democracy," survivors of the greatest mass genocide of a free people in history were parked in "Indian reservations" under the authority of the Indian Affairs Bureau, which defrayed its expenses with an entrance fee from those who wished to gawk.

In 13 states of the Southern United States, marriages were prohibited by law between whites and blacks, who were also compelled to travel in segregated train cars and to eat in separate restaurants. The blacks could not send their children to the colleges used by the whites, nor could they be elected as representatives of the people. In addition, they were even prohibited, in nine states, from exercising their right to vote. What's more, in June of 1944, in the middle of the "War for Democracy," a strike broke out in the state of Ohio because an airplane factory of 12,000 employees had admitted, for the first time, seven blacks.

In the 13 French colonies of Algiers, the Berber and Arab

natives were denied the right to vote. Not so the white "*pied-noirs"*[French for "black feet," i.e., poor white people]—inhabitants of European descent—and the Jews. In France itself the 1939 "Marchandeau Law" was in force, which prohibited any specific attack against Jews of all nationalities. It was a law of privilege, since French law permitted attacks against all other specific racial, religious or national groups.

In the so-called—with a straight face—Soviet "democracy," the law discriminated against citizens based on their social position or religion. In order to study in college for certain careers it was necessary to belong to the Communist Party. This measure immediately discriminated against almost 95% of Soviet citizenry. Moreover, and whether or not sanctioned by law, there existed numerous practices current in the political life of that peculiar democracy, not the least of which was the so-called "social engineering"—the forced transfer of populations, as was imposed on two million Ukrainians in 1938, and on a half-million Volga Germans who were transported to inhuman conditions in Siberia, where they disappeared without a trace.

The main accusation the Germans made against their Jewish community rested on the attitude of Jewish spiritual leaders, who denigrated everything German without any known exception, and supported the inviolability of the Treaty of Versailles. The Nazi officials complained also about the totally disproportionate predominance of the Jews in the social and political life of Germany, their total control of the Marxist parties and their preponderance in the statistics of common and social crimes.*

The main accusation the Germans made against their Jews rested on the attitude of Jewish spiritual leaders, who denigrated everything German and supported the Versailles Treaty as inviolable.

The Nazi regime, in short, advocated an Aryan state ruling their Aryan nation—meaning by "Aryan" only "white" or "Indo-European," and not necessarily Nordic-Germanic, as Allied propaganda has tried to assert *ex-post-facto* so as to make the Germans hated by the rest of Europe. A Jew was, for all practical purposes, considered non-German, i.e., a foreigner, and every country in the world has restrictive measures regarding foreigners.

There is, then, nothing extraordinary about the "exceptional" measures adopted by National Socialism against the German Jews—measures, for that matter, that were completely democratic, since the majority of Germans who gave their votes to Hitler knew perfectly well—they could not have been ignorant of it—the political program of the young National Socialist Party: specifically points 4, 5, 6, 8, 18 and 23 concerning the abolition of Jewish influence and of all participation as co-nationals in the life of the state.

We are not going to engage at this time in the controversy about whether Hitler's concerns regarding the Jews were founded on fact or not. We deal with it in another work [the great Catalan author's *El Mito de los Seis Milliones* ("The Myth of the Six Million")—Ed.]. However, what we must unavoidably call attention to is the slackness of the international mass media of those times in the face of the universal and flagrant discrimination that we mentioned above. Instead of concerning themselves with the racial and religious discrimination that existed in the British empire, the English mass media was preoccupied with the fortunes of the German Jews.

The newspapers and the radio broadcasts of North America, France and the Soviet Union said nothing—at that time—of 9 million Blacks, 1 million American Indians, 7 million Algerian Arabs and dozens of million Russians; the only thing that disturbed the good digestion of their democratic banquets was the situation of half a million German Jews, who were not parked on reservations, had many more recognized rights than a pariah, a black or a Soviet citizen, and were allowed to emigrate—a right denied to tens of millions of subjects of "democratic" states, starting with the Soviet "democracy."

That a sovereign state may dictate exceptional measures against a segment of its inhabitants may be—or seem—moral or it may not. That is not the question. The question lies in the legality and legitimacy of such measures—which the great international press discussed only when the Third Reich applied them against their Jews. They maintaining a deafening silence on their own discriminations, at that time, on their respective particular cases—thus demonstrating the Biblical parable of the splinter in one man's eye and the beam in the other man's. ✦

*See TBR's September/October 2008 "Solzhenitsyn issue" where Jewish involvement in Communist affairs is well documented. One to five copies are $8 each. Six or more copies are just $5 each. See page 64.

Joaquin Bochaca, Esq. is undoubtedly the premier Revisionist author in the Spanish language world, which features Revisionist writers virtually unknown to English-speakers. Bochaca, an attorney with a hard-hitting prose, is also a literary theorist and translator of Ezra Pound from the English and Hermann Hesse from the German. He also speaks and translates French, but above all else, this Barcelona resident is a lover of Catalan and of his native Catalonia.

This and other valuable articles by Mr. Bochaca have been translated by ***Miss Margaret Huffstickler***, a linguist versed in several European languages. She is also a gifted vocalist.

Viktor Abakumov & Zionist Intrigue

Viktor Abakumov

Viktor Semyonovich Abakumov (1894-1954) was a high-level Soviet security official. From 1943 to 1946 he was the head of GURK and from 1946 to 1951 he was minister of state security. In 1941 he became the head of the special department of the NKVD which was responsible for internal security in the Red Army. On Stalin's order Abakumov led the purges of Red Army commanders accused of betrayal and cowardice during Hitler's attack on the Soviet Union. In April 1943, Abakumov was chosen to head SMERSH. In 1946, Stalin appointed Abakumov minister for state security under the general supervision of Lavrenty Beria. In this capacity he was in charge of the 1949 purge conducted as a result of the "Leningrad Affair," in which Politburo members Nikolai Voznesensky and Aleksei Kuznetsov were executed. At the end of 1951, Mikhail Ryumin bypassed Abakumov and went directly to Stalin to report what became known as the Doctor's Plot. As a result Abakumov was arrested. With Stalin's death in March 1953, the Doctor's Plot fell apart. Ryumin was arrested, tried, and executed. Abakumov, however, was not set free. He was eventually tried for his role in the Leningrad Affair and shot on Dec.18, 1954. Abakumov is reputed to have been himself a brutal official who tortured prisoners with his own hands.

VIKTOR ABAKUMOV, head of SMERSH and the KGB, incurred the wrath of other leading members of Stalin's intelligence apparatus when the diligence of the youthful Stalin-loyalist threatened to compromise the careers and ambitions of his superiors, which happened to include the assassination of Stalin himself. They successfully contrived to have Abakumov executed as a traitor to the Soviet Union.

BY DANIEL W. MICHAELS

More than one disillusioned or discarded Communist could attest to the truth of the observation that the revolution devours its own. Col. Gen. Viktor Semyonovich Abakumov, minister of the MGB (Ministry of State Security)[1] from 1946 to 1951, was one such victim of the cannibalistic Communist system. Abakumov, a loyal Stalinist, became the target of the political intrigues and ambitions of several of his colleagues, notably Col. Gen. Ivan Serov, Lavrenty Beria and Georgi Malenkov. They saw the upcoming young general and people's commissar of Lubyanka first as a competitor for Stalin's favor and later as an obstacle to their own involvement in the putative murder of the tyrant.

These events were played out from 1946 to the deaths of Stalin and Beria in 1953 against the background of the Doctors Plot and the tyrant's plans to institute a new purge to thwart a perceived threat to his rule on the part of Zionist agents. At the same time the purge was to be used in a new struggle, managed by Stalin, to remove some of his oldest associates from power, thereby further Russifying and rejuvenating the party leadership. To do this, Stalin would concurrently have had to rid the secret police agencies of the disproportionate number of Beria's associates entrenched in those agencies, many of whom were Jewish.

Unlike his predecessors in the office of the head of the secret police (Dzerzhinsky, Menzhinsky, Yagoda, Yezhov, Beria, Merkulov), Abakumov was an ethnic Russian. He was born in Moscow, in 1894.

Vsevolod Nikolayevich Merkulov, his immediate predecessor (in 1946), had a Georgian mother and his early experience was in Georgia, after which he became (and remained) a deputy to and allied with Beria.

Abakumov rose rapidly in the intelligence hierarchy during the purges and the war period. At age 33 Abakumov was made head of Soviet military counterintelligence, called SMERSH (Death to Spies), which included "OO" (Osobyy Otdel), special units of the NKVD whose responsibility in the broadest sense was to counter enemy intelligence activities and ensure the political reliability of the Soviet armed forces. When Stalin separated SMERSH from the NKVD, Abakumov became a direct deputy to Stalin in the top echelons of power and a rival to Beria.

Tasks of SMERSH included: the prevention of infiltration by Abwehr agents (including émigré Russians collaborating with the Germans); stabilization of the the war front by punishing deserters, "panic-mongers" and cowards; running double agents, conducting "radio games"; vetting and dealing with Russians who had been German POWs as well as with captured members of Vlasov's forces, Soviet citizens who had any contact with the Germans etc. In short, the elimination of all possible anti-Soviet elements.

Abakumov reduced desertions and retreats by setting up blocking detachments (*zagradotryady*) that routinely machine-gunned Red Army men caught attempting to flee the front. Other Red Army men and "criminal civilians" "shirking their duty" were assigned to "*shtraf*" or military punishment units that were used to perform the most dangerous (usually suicidal) operations. Abwehr attempts to infiltrate agents behind enemy lines were almost always foiled. Gen. Ernst August Koestring, the prewar German military attaché to Moscow, best expressed the futility of such efforts: "It is more likely that an Arab with a burnoose can walk through Berlin undetected than a foreign agent through Russia."[1]

During the war SMERSH, as the most important counterintelligence asset of the Red Army, expended considerable time and resources engaging in "radio-games" with German military intelligence—the Abwehr and the Sicherheitsdienst. A major effort in combating the German "Zeppelin" Operation and the infiltration of German Abwehr commandos was the Soviet "Zagadka" Program, run by SMERSH.[2]

Commencing from 1944, when the Red Army crossed its own borders and proceeded into Eastern Europe, SMERSH and its parent organization, the NKVD, undertook to physically liquidate all suspect anti-Soviet elements (military, political and intellectuals) in the Baltic states, East Prussia, Poland, Romania, Hungary, Finland, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia. Valuable human and material assets (scientists, technicians, laborers, patents, hardware etc) deemed useful for Soviet reconstruction were transported to the Soviet Union. To accomplish these tasks SMERSH ran about 150,000 agents across a 2,400-mile front.[3]

It was at this time that Abakumov encountered his first deadly enemy in the Soviet intelligence hierarchy: NKVD Col. Gen. Ivan Serov, a longtime associate of Beria and Merkulov.[4] The duties, jurisdiction and authority of these two Stalinist henchmen overlapped, necessitating either intelligence reorganization or the elimination of one of the contenders for Stalin's favor.

Abakumov had unquestionably performed his odious duties and responsibilities with distinction and to Stalin's satisfaction because by July 1945 he had been promoted to the rank of colonel general and decorated with the orders of the Red Banner, First- and Second-degree Suvorov, First-degree Kutuzov, the Red Star and medals for the defense of Moscow, Stalingrad and the Caucasus. Abakumov was charged to collect "evidence" to be used against the defeated Germans at Nuremberg.

It was at this time that Abakumov encountered his first deadly enemy in the Soviet intelligence hierarchy in the person of NKVD Col. Gen. Ivan Serov, a longtime associate of Beria and Merkulov.

When Japan surrendered, Abakumov was dispatched to the Far East to deal with the Japanese as he had with the Germans. In May 1946 a pleased Stalin appointed Abakumov USSR minister of state security, thereby temporarily thwarting Beria's attempt to take over SMERSH.[5]

Gen. Serov, as a deputy of Beria during the period of the Great Terror, had the support of the latter from early on. In 1941 Serov had been in charge of such unsavory operations as the deportation of the Volga Germans, who had been settled in the Saratov and Stalingrad districts for more than a century, to Kazakhstan and other remote areas—a task he accomplished in 21 days. In February 1943, Gen. Serov was responsible for the "treatment" of German prisoners taken in the Battle of Stalingrad. In February 1944 he supervised the deportation of Chechens, Kalmyks and other native groups in the Caucasus. The general also "cleansed" the Crimea of Tatars, Greeks, Armenians and Bulgarians. Serov was also involved in ridding Poland, Romania and the Balkans of anti-Soviet elements. But it was in Germany that the general achieved his greatest notoriety.

As the head of Soviet Military Administration in Germany, where in May 1945 he was attached to the staff of Gen.

Georgi Zhukov, he supervised the machine-gunning of hundreds of Volksturm personnel, mostly boys and old men, as terrorists. Serov established concentration camps throughout East Germany and kept them busy for years after the war, incarcerating, torturing and executing "anti-Soviet elements," which meant of course any German suspected of being hostile to the Communist regime. Another of Serov's duties, as a member of Malenkov's Special Committee on Reactive Technology, was to arrange for the transport of German stores of bismuth, cobalt and uranium, together with German technicians and scientists, to the Soviet Union. Thus, Gen. Serov maintained excellent relations with Beria, Merkulov and Malenkov. For his services Serov was soon declared a "Hero of the Soviet Union."

During the war, Abakumov had brashly accused one of Beria's commissars of state security, Viktor Ilyin, of improprieties, but was unable to force a confession from him. Beria was infuriated by Abakumov's attack on one of his deputies. In another imprudent move, Abakumov exposed Marshal of Aviation Aleksandr Novikov, who was under the direct supervision of Malenkov, for permitting the delivery of defective aircraft to the front during the war. Malenkov was reprimanded by Stalin for his attempt to cover up the affair and sent to Kazakhstan for a few months. Consequently, both Beria and Malenkov had ample reason for wanting to undermine Abakumov.

Both Beria and Malenkov had good reason to want to topple Abakumov and exact their revenge upon him. When an opportunity arose, they accused him of dereliction of duty.

After the war, in July 1945, Beria attempted to place SMERSH operations in Germany under Gen. Serov, the commander of the Group of Soviet Occupation Forces in Germany. In effect, such reorganization would bring SMERSH back under NKVD and Beria's control. However, Abakumov, in his now higher office as MGB boss, blocked Serov's takeover, restricting the general to his duties in the Soviet Military Administration in Germany. Since Serov, Beria and Merkulov had all been senior to Abakumov before the war, their resentment of the brash, but somewhat naïve, young Abakumov could scarcely be concealed. Also after the war, SMERSH supported the Soviet occupation by arresting "suspicious" foreigners, as for example Raoul Wallenberg, and recovering their own agents in Germany as, for example, Olga Chekhova.[6]

Abakumov, as head of the MGB, made other organizational changes in the counterintelligence services that irritated Serov, Beria and Merkulov. One such change was to curtail the operations of the NKVD special agents laboratory, headed by Grigori Moiseyevich Mayranovskiy. The laboratory produced various toxic agents that were used against the Germans by partisan and other Soviet counterintelligence units. The laboratory, however, continued functioning in Beria's NKVD, supplying poisons for use against "anti-Soviet elements" throughout the world. If Stalin had indeed been poisoned, Mayranovskiy's laboratory would have provided the lethal agent.[7]

In February 1948 Abakumov in another very rash move boldly reported to Stalin that Gen. Serov and some of his top aides, with the tacit approval of Gen. Georgi Zhukov, were engaged in the systematic looting and stealing of valuable objects (gold, antiques, cameras, watches, valuable old rifles etc) from East Germany. Outraged, Serov immediately wrote a long letter directly to Stalin in which he complained bitterly about how Abakumov was misusing his high office. When Stalin took no immediate action, but instead used the information to demote Zhukov and reassign him to the Odessa military district, Serov and his friends Beria and Merkulov did nothing, instead waiting for another, more opportune time to remove Abakumov.

That opportunity came in 1951 in connection with the Doctors Plot and Abakumov's reaction to it. Lt. Col. Mikhail Ryumin of the investigation department of the security ministry, spurred on by Malenkov, accused Abakumov of dereliction of duty in his handling of the case of Dr. Yakov Etinger, who had been arrested for anti-Soviet Zionist propaganda and the possible murder of a high Communist official [Aleksandr Sergueyevich Shcherbakov]. Ryumin testified that Abakumov had then caused the death of Yakov Etinger while in captivity to prevent him from revealing the names of other Zionist conspirators. To corroborate Ryumin's accusation, a Col. Lev Shvartsman, one of Abakumov's deputies, confessed—or was forced to confess—that Abakumov had instructed him to set up a group of Jewish conspirators in the Ministry of State Security to plan terrorist activities against the government. Moreover, in his last year as minister of security Abakumov had been totally isolated from Stalin and unable to plead his case. One may only surmise by whom and for what reason he was kept away from Stalin.

Ironically, in October 1946 the newly appointed minister of state security, Abakumov, had been the first to complain to Stalin about "Jewish bourgeois nationalism" in the matter of Jewish claims on property in the Crimea and most of the major cities that had fallen to the Germans. After the resident Jews had fled to the east to avoid capture by the Germans,

Russians and Ukrainians (with German encouragement) took possession of their property. In the face of the Jewish claims, Abakumov told Stalin that Jewish organizations were putting Jewish concerns above Soviet interests.

Although Abakumov denied all charges of dereliction, he was arrested in July 1951, held first in the Matrosskaya Tishina Jail, then moved to Lefortovo Prison and finally to the Butyrisk Prison, which was run by Gen. Serov's MVD prisons administration, and from which Abakumov would never leave. On July 4 Stalin called a meeting with Ryumin, Molotov, Malenkov, Beria and Bulganin after which on July 11 the Central Committee issued a statement "On the Unsatisfactory Situation in the USSR Ministry of State Security" in which it was stipulated that Abakumov was to be removed as minister of the MGB. On July 12 Abakumov was tried as a "traitor to the homeland" under Article 58-1 "b" of the USSR Criminal Code.

In his first interrogation Abakumov testified that while he had indeed recognized Etinger as a "bourgeois Jewish nationalist" and a "rotten swine" [*bol'shaya svoloch'*], he saw no evidence of terrorist acts. Etinger testified that Shcherbakov, the Soviet official he was accused of having murdered, had been extremely ill and near death, and that there was little to be done to save him.

Abakumov was then accused of failing to see a danger to Stalin and act against a subversive group of young Jews, one of whom was overheard saying that it would be good if Malenkov were killed.

Abakumov was then accused of failing to see the danger and act against a subversive group of young Jews, one of whom was overheard saying that it would be good if Malenkov were killed because he was a virulent anti-Semite. To these charges Abakumov replied: "I admit that there have been mistakes, shortcomings and failures in my work. But that is all I am guilty of. I maintain that I have never committed any crimes against the party and the Soviet government." (Abramov, 199)

While imprisoned awaiting a trial, Abakumov was permitted to write one letter to Stalin. In it, after denying the charges levied against him by Ryumin, Abakumov wrote:

> I will tell you frankly, Comrade Stalin, that I am not the kind of man who would ever claim perfection. I have, regrettably, made mistakes in the course of my work. But I will tell you with an open heart that I have obediently and carefully carried out all the tasks you have entrusted to me and to the organs of state security to the best of my ability. I live and work guided by your thoughts and directives, Comrade Stalin. . . . I cherish the trust you have placed in me in the course of my work in SMERSH as well as now in the MGB. . . . I can have no other life but to fight for you, Comrade Stalin. (Abramov, 199-200)

When no reply came from Stalin, Abakumov on April 18, 1952, obviously in desperation, wrote a painful letter to Beria and Malenkov and Semyon Ignat'yev, his replacement in the MGB:

> . . . It is unreal what they have done to me here. The first eight days they kept me in a dark, cold cell. Then for a month they arranged their interrogations such that I was only able to sleep an hour or so a day. During this time the food I received was repulsive. The interrogations were filled with a constant stream of insults, ridicule and mockery and other bestial acts. They regularly threw me off my chair to the floor. In the night of March 16 they seized me and took me to a two-meter cell which I soon realized was a refrigerated chamber with piping, no windows, and completely empty. I was kept eight days in this torture chamber, receiving a chunk of bread and two glasses of water a day.
>
> The cold was periodically intensified so that I often fell into unconsciousness. I never knew that Lefortovo even had such refrigerating chambers and that such cruelties were inflicted there. I had been deceived. Near death, I was removed from the cell on March 23 and put in the dispensary. . . . When I asked who had ordered this done to me, they said, "the MGB Directorate." I took this to mean Ryumin.
>
> I ask you, Lavrenty Beria and Georgi Malenkov, to end this injustice and restore me to my work. I need medical care. . . . I would be eternally grateful if you could permit my wife and child to return home. She is a very good and honorable person.
>
> Respectfully yours, V. Abakumov
> (Abramov, 200-201)

In early March 1953, with Abakumov incarcerated and Stalin isolated from his former closest associates, it is now believed, Beria had been able to poison Stalin and attempt to take over the government by declaring himself the head of all Soviet intelligence agencies. Beria quickly aborted Stalin's planned purge and reassured Soviet Jews of their safety. On March 5, one day after Stalin's death, Beria merged the MGB into a larger intelligence directorate, the MVD (Ministry of

Internal Affairs), which he headed.[8]

Motive, means and opportunity must be explained in murder cases. The motive for Beria and his co-conspirators, namely, those who assumed power after Stalin's death, was of course their fear of being purged and worse by the tyrant; the means could have been a poison agent provided by Mayranovskiy's lab or perhaps by British intelligence; and the opportunity would have been at the final party gathering at Stalin's dacha.

Beria's proposal during his short interim as ruler to permit German reunification ignited the East German uprising in June 1953, but both his rule and the uprising were to be short lived. On June 26 he was arrested in another coup, led by Nikita Khrushchev, and involving Malenkov, Marshal Zhukov and others. Beria, accused of being an "enemy of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, a traitor and a British spy," was sentenced to death on December 23, 1953 and shot the same day the verdict was read.

On Dec. 14, 1954, a year after Beria's and Stalin's deaths, the Leningrad court declared Abakumov guilty as charged. Before the court, Abakumov stated: "I am not guilty. This affair is a provocation fabricated by Beria, [Bogdan] Kobulov and Ryumin. . . ." (Abramov, 203)

"I am not guilty. This affair is a provocation fabricated by Beria, Kobulov and Ryumin."

—VIKTOR ABAKUMOV, 1954

Viktor Abakumov was executed (shot in the back of the head) on the same day; an hour after the sentence was handed down, maintaining his innocence to the end. Beria's faithful deputy Merkulov was also arrested and shot in December 1953. Mayranovskiy, developer of the NKVD's poison and gas laboratories, had been arrested in 1951 and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment. After his release in 1962, he was forbidden to live in Moscow. Lev Shvartsman, Beria's main witness against Abakumov, was himself arrested in 1951 and shot in 1955. Semyon Ignat'yev and Sergey Kruglov, who had replaced Abakumov when he was arrested and who presided over intelligence functions during the period of Stalin's demise, were both removed from office but permitted to live. Mikhail Ryumin, who first accused Abakumov of dereliction of duty, was removed from the MGB in 1952, arrested by Beria two weeks after Stalin's death and shot in 1954.

Ivan Serov, another of Abakumov's principal enemies, survived much longer. Serov was made chief of the MVD in March 1954 and occupied that office until December 1958. In that capacity he was responsible for the deaths of thousands of Hungarian freedom fighters during the suppression of the Hungarian Revolution in 1956. Serov later became head of the GRU, Soviet Military Intelligence, and presided over a period of increasing corruption, as a consequence of which in 1963 he was demoted, stripped of his medals and his designation as Hero of the Soviet Union on the grounds that his political vigilance had failed to maintain the "standards" of Soviet military intelligence. He died shortly after, a miserable drunk.

Malenkov, Abakumov's third major enemy, was made Soviet premier in 1953, and served in that office until 1955. He died in 1988.

In 1991 following the collapse of the Soviet Union the Russian military procurator's office concluded that the whole case against Abakumov had been fabricated and that he was not guilty of treason, though he could not be exonerated for his ruthless crimes against both perceived enemies as well as his own people. He was simply another expendable Communist functionary to be discarded when deemed expedient—devoured by the revolution. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1. The MGB was split off from the MVD and underwent its final renaming to become the KGB.—Ed.

2. Op. cit. Robert W. Stephan, *Stalin's Secret War: Soviet Counterintelligence Against the Nazis, 1941-1945*, University Press of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, 2004 209-222.

3. I. Linder and N. Abin. *Zagadka dlya Gimmlera: SMERSH Officers in the Abwehr and Sicherheitsdient* (Zagadka for Himmler: SMERSH Officers in the Abwehr and Sicherheitsdienst. RIPOL Classics, Moscow, 2008. Authors are associated with the International Counterterrorist Training Association.

4. In 1991 V. Nikonov, deputy head of the KGB, issued a report stating that Raoul Wallenberg died or was killed on July 17, 1947, as a spy. It named Viktor Abakumov, head of SMERSH, responsible for the execution. Wallenberg was suspected of being an agent of the CIA "Pond" operation. *The Washington Times*, May 5, 2008, p. A12.

5. Because the USSR literally had armies of secret police (NKVD, SMERSH, border guards etc) they mimicked the regular armed forces by using military ranks. When Hitler issued his Commissar order, some top Wehrmacht officers refused to carry it out assuming they were dealing with fellow military officers.

6. Vadim Abramov. *Abakumov nachal'nik SMERSHa: Vzlet i gibel' lyubimtsa Stalina* (Abakumov Head of SMERSH: The Rise and Fall of One of Stalin's Favorites). YAUZA EKSMO Publishers, Moscow, 2005, 350 p. Abramov's work, which is based heavily on Sudoplatov's earlier revelations, is the basis for most of the information on Abakumov's career given above. Abramov is also the author of *Yevrei v KGB: Palachi i zhertvy* (Jews in the KGB: Executioners and Victims); and *Kontrrazvedka: Shchit i mech protiv Abvera i TsRU* (Counterintelligence: Shield and Sword Against the Abwehr and the CIA).

7. Daniel Michaels. "The Enigma of Olga Chekhova." TBR, Vol. XII, No. 5, 2006, 14-16.

8. Pavel Sudoplatov. *Special Tasks: The Memoirs of an Unwanted Witness—a Soviet Spymaster.* Little, Brown and Co., 1994, 510 p. Sudoplatov himself was implicated in the affair as a long-term associate of Beria.

9. Although no conclusive proof exists that Stalin was actually murdered, circumstantial evidence suggests that indeed he was and that Beria was the main perpetrator. Viktor Suvorov has written: "Stalin was murdered in March 1953 despite unconfirmed reports that he died a natural death." Solzhenitsyn has written: "An explosion of world anger coincided with the rapid actions of internal forces, which, perhaps, did away with Stalin." It is very possible that Beria was the perpetrator. See Robert Logan. "Was Josef Stalin Murdered?" TBR, Vol. 9, No. 2, 2003. pp. 35-40.

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With Hitler in Paris

A Hitler Confidant Remembers

Hitler during a later visit to Paris showing the Eiffel Tower in the background.

Since 1939, historians and writers have characterized Adolf Hitler in a wide range of negative terms. They are usually spouting some politically correct line without research to back up their claims or offering deliberate disinformation. The following article is based on the chapter entitled "With Adolf Hitler in Paris," from the book *Ein Anderer Hitler* ("Another Hitler"), by Hermann Giesler—an architect and confidant of Hitler. It aims to add an eyewitness account to the historical record. What you'll find is that Hitler never stopped being an architect, even after WWI and the disastrous "peace" turned him in a different direction. His comments about French architecture and city planning are those of an expert. An English translation of Geisler's book has never before appeared.

By Carolyn Yeager & Wilhelm Mann

Can we find credible evidence that can correct the propaganda of the pseudo-historians? And what kind of evidence would it take to convince the average man that Hitler's goal was not world domination and enslavement, but to establish justice and fairness for Germans and to build a great German nation within a unified, anti-communist Europe?

There have been many who knew Hitler and were close to him—some on a daily basis—who wrote factual books telling quite a different tale. Nicolaus von Below, Hitler's Luftwaffe adjutant from 1937 to 1945 (*At Hitler's Side,*[*] 2001), wrote that Hitler was neither arrogant nor stubborn, but could be persuaded to change his mind if given clear and reasoned arguments.

> *"I remembered that during the winter I invited you to go with me to Paris; I've asked Breker and Speer to come along. With my artists, I want to look at Paris."*

Among others who were with Hitler to the end, and lived to write about it, were Hans Baur,** his personal pilot (*I Flew with the Mighty of the World,* 1957); Rochus Misch, his bodyguard (*The Last Witness*, 2008); two of Hitler's secretaries: Christa Schroeder (*He Was My Chief*, 1985) and Traudl Junge (*Until the Final Hour*, 2002). All described a Hitler who was a correct and even kind and considerate employer, with a calm and agreeable personality, who seldom if ever raised his voice. None of these witnesses had any reason to lie; in fact they had every reason to say otherwise, as they have all been accused of stating falsehoods or being in denial by the gatekeepers of "politically correct" history.

In addition to these sources that tell of "Hitler the employer," there is a little-known book published in German in 1982 by Hermann Giesler, Adolf Hitler's trusted architect and confidant, which reveals a man we can call "Hitler the Artist." As a student of the arts and architecture, Adolf Hitler became vitally concerned with the planning and building of cities. We meet a man whose ideas were wide-ranging and constructive, whose knowledge of architecture was vast, his taste cultured.

In his fascinating book, *Ein Anderer Hitler,* Giesler gives us an account of his own personal exchanges with the Fuehrer concerning sweeping architectural plans for the cities of *Grossdeutschland* (Greater Germany)—Berlin, Munich and Linz—along with some intimate insights into the Fuehrer's psychology. This article will limit itself to the first half of the chapter titled "With Adolf Hitler in Paris," an eyewitness de-

scription of Hitler's famous visit to Paris on the eve of the armistice between France and Germany, after the German victory in the Battle of France.

Giesler begins when he was stopped by a police detail on June 22, 1940 when on his way to a building site near Vienna, and told to drive to the Vienna airport. There, he boarded a Ju-52 courier airplane, which landed on an airstrip in northern France, after which a land rover drove him to Hitler's headquarters at Bruly de Peche, north of Sedan. The armistice was set to begin the following day at midnight. When face to face, Hitler lost no time in commenting to Giesler upon his victory and his desire to see Paris without further delay:

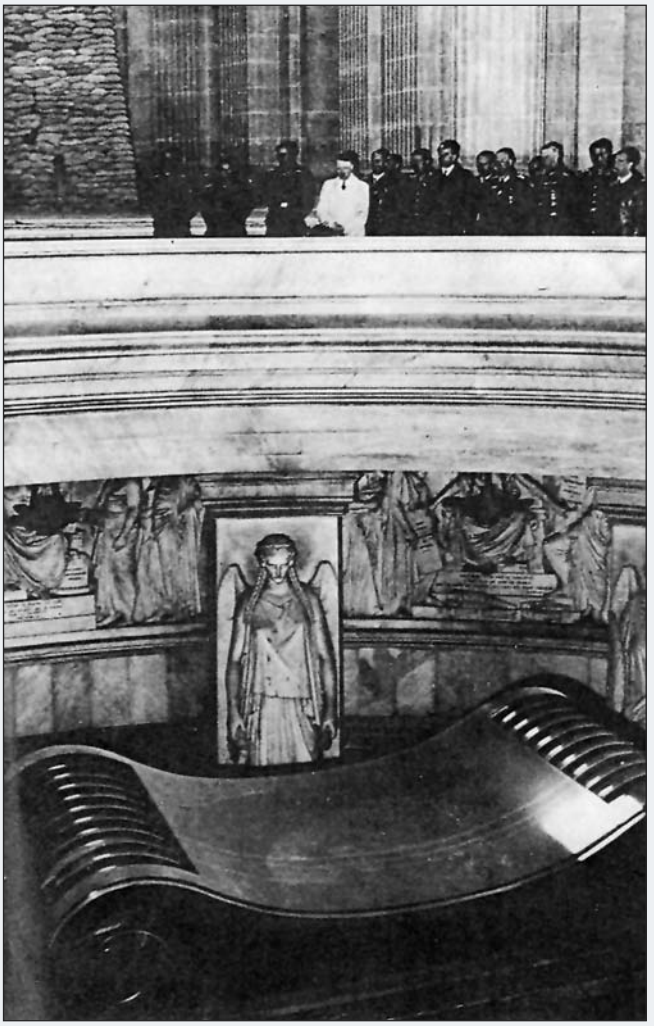
> All right, Giesler, at that time you could not know it, but I was sure of my strategic concept, the necessary tactical details, and my confidence in the fighting power of the German forces. Out of it, the carefully planned timetable developed naturally. I remembered that during the winter I invited you to go with me to Paris; I've asked Breker and Speer to come along. With my artists, I want to look at Paris. We will take off early in the morning.

Arno Breker was Hitler's favorite sculptor, and Albert Speer his other trusted architect. That evening, Hitler, his military staff and aides-de-camp, along with the three artists, had a simple dinner together at two long tables in a primitive hut. Giesler makes a special point of telling us: "There was no triumphant attitude, no loud voices—only serious dignity. The faces of the responsible leaders still wore the stress of the past weeks. I considered myself unworthy of the reward of sitting with them."

They left at 4 a.m. in the Fuehrer airplane and landed at Le Bourget airport, still in darkness, where open cars awaited them. Speer, Breker and Giesler, along with SS Adjutant Schaub and the ordnance officer, Colonel Speidel, joined Hitler in his car.

Giesler writes:

> The former military attaché in Paris drove ahead of us as pilot and silent mentor. With our dimmed lights we could only see the contours of the buildings. We passed barricades—the guards stepped out and saluted; one could sense [the] armistice was not completely at work.
>
> Adolf Hitler was sitting in front of me, and I recalled the past winter evening when he talked about Paris, his confidence that he would see the city soon. Now his wish was being realized. But he did not arrive in Paris as the supreme commander of the German Wehrmacht—he arrived as the "*Bauherr*" (construction boss) of German



Hitler Visits Napoleon's Crypt

Wearing a light-colored dust coat ("*Staubmantel*") covering his field gray uniform and having removed his military cap out of respect, Adolf Hitler stands quietly at the rim of the crypt silently gazing down upon Napoleon Bonaparte's empire-style sarcophagus in the Dome des Invalides, Paris, on the morning of June 23, 1940. He is accompanied by his equally respectful military and cultural entourage. What thoughts were going through his mind as he contemplated the fate of one of Europe's greatest conquerors, a man he was known to admire? Does he see Moscow burning and the horrible retreat across the Beresina? We know he had thoughts of his own legacy—and his own death—for he turned to Giesler and said to him, "You will build my gravesite." Later that same day, he told Giesler, Speer and Breker, "At the Dome des Invalides, I really absorbed only Napoleon's sarcophagus at the open ronda of the crypt. I kept strangely under the spell—everything else was for me meaningless."

cities, which he already visualized with their new faces. He came here to compare architecture, to experience the atmosphere of the city in the company of his two architects and one sculptor, even though escorted by a military entourage—soldiers which surely had earned the privilege to see the capital of France with him."

Giesler had the impression that the itinerary was carefully planned. Their first destination was the Imperial Opera House, designed by the architect Garnier. Since Hitler wanted to see the façade in bright sunlight, they immediately went inside. Though a guardian walked ahead of them, Adolf Hitler led the way, pointing out significant features of the building. Herr Giesler says:

It might be that the contrast from the simple atmosphere of the Fuehrer headquarters in the small village of Bruly to this magnificent display of the past Empire increased the impression it made. Up to this day, I only knew of the Opera façade and was surprised by the clear concept of the basic plan, impressed by the arrangement of the spacious rooms: the entry halls, the generous staircase, the foyers and the splendorous, gleaming, gold inner theater.

We were standing in the middle loge. Adolf Hitler was fascinated—wonderful, exceptionally beautiful proportions, and what festivity! It was a theater with a special character, regardless of its splendor of the "Belle Epoque" and a stylish eclecticism of a certain over-abundant baroque. Hitler repeated that its main importance remains within these beautiful proportions. "I would like to see the reception room, the salon of the president behind the proscenium box," said Hitler. A back and forth shuffling took place. "According to Garnier's plan, it must be around here." The guard was at first confused, but then he remembered that after a renovation the room was removed. Hitler remarked, "The democratic republic doesn't even favor its president with his own reception salon."

Walking back through the foyers, they returned down the stairway and out the front entrance for a first view of the famous façade in daylight. Then to the Madelein, which did not impress Hitler. Next on the agenda were the important squares and streets.

Giesler writes:

Slowly, in a wide circle, we drove around the fountains and the Luxor obelisks at the place de la Concord. Adolf Hitler stood up in his car to get an all around view. He looked across the large square toward the Tuilleries to the Louvre, then across the Seine River to the building of the Chambre des Deputes. At the beginning of the Champs Elysees, he asked to stop. Looking at the walls of the Admiralty, he could now see, through the short street space of the Rue Royal, the column gable of the Madelein—now really effective.

Hitler took his time to absorb all this—then a short signal with his hand and we drove slowly along the slightly rising Champs Elysee toward the etoil with its all-dominating Arc de Triomphe. Critically checking this, his eyes looked at the road construction, which he could see through the tree-lined streets around the Round Point. All his concentrating attention then went to the arc and the way the surrounding area of the etoil was solved, space-wise. He brushed the reliefs on the right and left side of the arc with one short look (they embody the pathos of the *Marseillaise*), and the chiseled inscriptions (the French would not forget any of their victorious battles). From descriptive literature he knew every detail.

NEXT INSTALLMENT:

Adolf Hitler discusses the importance of the Eiffel Tower to Paris and modern architecture, the rebuilding of German cities and his desire for peace.

Giesler tells us that Adolf Hitler later shared his thoughts about this particular experience.

Hitler said:

The luxurious expanse of the place de la Concord impresses naturally since the square expands itself into the Tuilleries Gardens to the Louvre, and over the lower bedded Seine all the way to the ministries and the Chambre des Deputes. Optically, it also encompasses the expansion toward the Madelein and the wide open space of the beginning of the Champs Elysees. From the human perspective, that's nearly limitless. Beautiful was the view from the Concord, with its fountains and obelisk in the foreground, toward the Admiralty, the Rue Royal with the Madelein in the background.

From the etoil they drove to the Embarcadero, viewing the giant of the 19th century, the Eiffel Tower, across the Seine from the large terrace of the Palais Chailott. Beyond it, the Mars field stretched out wide, with the École Militaire at its end. Giesler says they had a long debate at that point, which he recites in a shortened version:

Adolf Hitler and his entourage step resolutely through the gates of the dome des Invalides into the early Parisian morning after viewing Napoleon's burial site. Immediately behind Hitler are his "artists," (left to right) sculptor Arno Breker and architects Hermann Giesler and Albert Speer, wearing military coats and caps. Behind them are shown "soldiers which had earned the privilege to see the capital of France with [Hitler]."

> Hitler told me that he considers the Eiffel Tower not only as the beginning of a new standard of buildings, but also as the start of an engineering type of tectonics: "This tower is not only synonymous with Paris and the world exhibition at that time, but it stands, if not yet, as an example of classicism, and yet for the beginning of a new epoch." He means the epoch of a new technology with completely changed targets and dimensions (*Groessenordnungen*), at that time unknown. What follows are wide-spanned bridges, buildings with large vertical dimensions, which because of exact engineering calculations could now be used as static structures. But only through coordination between engineers, artists and architects could he see the possibility of proper creativity. Classicism, which we have to aim at, can only be reached by tectonics which conform with new materials—steel and reinforced concrete indeed being proprietary.

Giesler says he was often thinking about that, and several times later had the opportunity to discuss with Hitler his ideas about that "world of technology" and his formulations were very clear. On their further drive across the Seine to the École Militaire . . .

> [W]e stopped at a monument of a French general of the 1914-18 war with an inscription insulting German soldiers, very tasteless. Hitler got angry, waited for the accompanying car to stop, turned to the military men and ordered they see to it that it was blown up. Honoring Col. Gen. Keitel, who traveled with us, we visited the Cour d'honneur de l'École Militaire. Then we arrived at the highlight of our trip—at least for me.
>
> In the dome of the Invalides, Hitler stood for a long time with his head bent on the rim of the crypt and stared down at Napoleon's sarcophagus. I stood at his left side, not by coincidence, but because he pulled me to his side. Quietly he said to me, "Giesler, you will build my grave site; we'll talk about it later."
>
> Quiet and thoughtful, he left the dome; we remained a few steps behind him. Outside the gate, Hitler turned around: "Bormann, I want the Herzog of Reichsstadt to be brought back to Paris."

[Franz Josef Karl] Herzog, Napoleon's son with his second wife, the Austrian Princess Marie Luise, was kept in Vienna and educated there. He died in 1832 at the age of 21 at the Schoenbrunn Palace in Vienna and was buried at the Habsburg tomb, the "Kapuziner Gruft."

The restoration of the body of the Herzog von Reichsstadt from its burial place in Austria to the crypt of his father in Paris is one of the little-known and seldom-spoken-of actions undertaken by Hitler to show his respect for the French people and culture. ✦

CAROLYN YEAGER is a freelance writer with a special interest in WWII Revisionism. ***WILHELM MANN*** is a World War II scholar.

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TBR Comprehensive Index for 2008

A

"Abakumov, Viktor, Execution of," Daniel Michaels, November/December, 54

"Aliens, Enemy, Roosevelt's Policy on," Daniel W. Michaels, May/June, 48

"America—Real Reason Why We Forced Japan into World War II," Steven M. Goodson, November/December, 41

Angel, Paul T., "Oswald Spengler vs. Adolf Hitler," January/February, 41

"Arminius and the Battle That Liberated the West," Ingrid Zundel, November/December, 22

Ayres, Gary, "Marxism and the American 'Civil War'," January/February, 12

B

"Black Repatriation—Little-Known Facts," Arthur Kemp, November/December, 39

Bochaca, Joaquin, "German Exceptionalism, The Myth of,—Jewry Under the Third Reich," November/ December, 50

Bochaca, Joaquin, "Silencing of the Generals (Patton and Morgan)," July/August, 41

"Boers—No Requiem for," Deirdre Fields, March/April, 10

"Boone, Daniel: Man and Myth," John Tiffany, March/April, 4

"Booth Story in TBR Corroborated," Pat Shannan, November/December, 32

Brasillach, Robert, "My Encounter With Leon Degrelle," May/June, 54

C

Carto, Willis A., "John Amery," January/ February, 39

"Carto, Willis A., Gray Eminence of U.S. Nationalism," Michael Collins Piper, May/June, 41

"'Christian Identity'—Just Say No," Lady Michele Renouf, January/February, 53

"Christian 'Identity' Movement—Is It America's Best Hope?" Thomas Robb, January/February, 59

"Civil War—Marxism and," Gary Ayres, January/February, 12

D

"De Gaulle, Charles," John Nugent, January/February, 20

Degrelle, Leon, "My Revolutionary Life: The Exile," January/February, 46

Degrelle, Leon, "What if Hitler Had Won World War II?" March/April, 50

"Degrelle, Encounter With Leon," Robert Brasillach, May/June, 54

E

"Emmet, Robert—A Heroic Irish Patriot," John Tiffany, November/December, 15

"Emmet, Robert—Gallows Speech of," November/December, 16

"Enemy Aliens, Roosevelt's Policy on," Daniel W. Michaels, May/June, 48

Eriksen, Knud, "Douglas Reed: A Patriot Profiled," July/August, 29

"Exile: My Revolutionary Life," Leon Degrelle, January/February, 46

F

"False Flag Operation 'Peace of Galilee'," Ralph Forbes, March/April, 22

"'False Flag' Revelations," Ralph Forbes, March/April, 19

"FDR's Policy on Enemy Aliens," Daniel W. Michaels, May/June, 48

Fields, Deirdre, "No Requiem for White African Boers," March/April, 10

Forbes, Ralph, "Israeli False Flag Operation 'Peace of Galilee'," March/April, 22

Forbes, Ralph, "Shocking 'False Flag' Revelations," March/April, 19

"French Cities—Destruction of, by Allies," TBR Staff, March/April, 48

Furioso, Giuseppe, "Unanswered Questions on the Jewish Holocaust," May/June, 38

G

"Gaulle, Charles De," John Nugent, January/February, 20

"German Exceptionalism, Myth,—Jewry Under the Third Reich, Joaquin Bochaca," November/December, 50

"German Nuclear Weapons Tests in 1945," Dan Michaels, March/April, p 41

"German-Americans, Part III," John Nugent-March/April 36

"Golem: Israel's Nuclear Hell Bombs," Michael Collins Piper, March/April, 25

Goodson, Steven M., "Real Reason Why America Forced Japan into World War II," November/December, 41

Grieb, Conrad, "Woodrow Wilson's Sexual Pecadillos," July/August, 25

"Guns—Did Hitler Ban Them in Germany? (Gun Control Myth Exploded)" Dr. William L. Pierce, May/June, 44

H

Hedges, Christopher, "How We Can Stop Imperialist Wars," March/April, 31

"Hermann the Cheruscan and the Battle That Liberated the West," Ingrid Zundel, November/December, 22

"Hidden Forces Behind World War II," Kenneth McKilliam, November/December, 46

Historical Document: Andrew Jackson's 1832 Bank Veto," Andrew Jackson, March/April, 34

"Hitler in Paris—An Eyewitness Remembers," Wilhelm Mann, November/December, 59

"Hitler—What if He Had Won World War II?" Leon Degrelle, March/April, 50

"Holocaust, Jewish—Unanswered Questions on," Giuseppe Furioso, May/June, 38

"Holocaust—A Real Victim," Lady Michele Renouf, July/August, 47

Huffstickler, Margaret, "Saint Joan of Arc," January/February, 25

I

"I Helped Kill Abraham Lincoln," John Henry Stevenson, November/December, 35

"Identity, Christian—Is It America's Best Hope?" Thomas Robb, January/February, 59

"Identity, Christian—Just Say No," Lady Michele Renouf, January/February, 53

"Ireland and the World's Longest War," Arthur Kemp, November/December, 4

"Ireland—British Planned Genocide in 1972," Michael Collins Piper, November/December, 13

"Irish-Texan Thwarts Yankee Imperialists," John Tiffany, November/December, 20

"Israel, 'False Flag' Revelations (More)," Ralph Forbes, March/April, 19

"Israel, False Flag Operation 'Peace of Galilee'," Ralph Forbes, March/April, 22

"Israelis Believe They Are God," Hesham Tillawi, July/August, 18

"Israel's Nuclear Bombs," Michael Collins Piper, March/April, 25

J

Jackson, A., "1832 Bank Veto," March/April, 34

"Japan Forced, by U.S., into World War II," Steven M. Goodson, November/December, 41

"Jewish Holocaust—Unanswered Questions on," Giuseppe Furioso, May/June, 38

"Jewry Under the Third Reich," Joaquin Bochaca, November/December, 50

"Joan of Arc," Margaret Huffstickler, January/February, 25

"John Amery," Willis Carto, January/February, 39

"Just Say No to 'Christian Identity'," Lady Michele Renouf, January/February, 53

K

"Kammler and the Nazi Space Program," Daniel W. Michaels, January/February, 34

Kemp, Arthur, "Ireland and the World's Longest War," November/December, 4

Kemp, Arthur, "Black Repatriation—Little-Known Facts," November/December, 39

Mann, Wilhelm, "With Hitler in Paris—An Eyewitness

TBR Comprehensive Index for 2008

Remembers," November/December, 59

L

Lacy, Clint E., "Slavery in America," May/June, 16

"Later Life of John Wilkes Booth," Pat Shannan, May/June, 4

M

"Martin Luther and His Legends," John Tiffany, July/August, 4

"Marxism and the 'Civil War'," Gary Ayres, January/February, 12

McKilliam, Kenneth, "Hidden Forces Behind World War II," November/December, 46

Michaels, Dan, "The Execution of Viktor Abakumov," November/December, 54

Michaels, Dan, "German Nuclear Weapons Tests in 1945," March/April, p 41

Michaels, Daniel, "Priceless Patents Pilfered," July/August, 35

Michaels, Daniel W., "FDR's Policy on Enemy Aliens," May/June, 48

Michaels, Daniel W., "Hans Kammler and the Nazi Space Program," January/February, 34

"Money, the Ultimate Religion," R. Duane Willing, July/August, 56

"Morgan Silenced," Joaquin Bochaca, July/ August, 41

"Muslim Feelings Toward America," Harrell Rhome, July/August, 10

"My Encounter With Leon Degrelle," Robert Brasillach, May/June, 54

"My Revolutionary Life: The Exile," Leon Degrelle, January/February, 46

N

"No Requiem for White African Boers," Deirdre Fields, March/April, 10

"Nuclear Weapons Tests, German, in 1945," Dan Michaels, March/April, p 41

Nugent, John, "De Gaulle, Charles," January/February, 20

Nugent, John, "Of German Blood, Part III," March/April, 36

Nugent, John, "TBR Interviews Siegfried Verbeke," May/June, 32

O

Oyama, Grace-Eki, "Revisionist Wrap-Up: Western Hemisphere," May/June, 25

P

"Patriot Profile: Douglas Reed," Knud Eriksen, July/August, 29

Patton Silenced, Joaquin Bochaca, July/August, 41

Paul von Lettow, the "Bush Ghost" of Africa, Confounded the British," Dr. Frederick Töben, May/June, 23

"Peace: How We Can Stop Imperialist Wars," Christopher Hedges, March/April, 31

"'Peace of Galilee'," Ralph Forbes, March/April, 22

Pierce, Dr. William L., "Did Hitler Ban Guns in Germany?" May/June, 44

Piper, Michael Collins, "Golem: Israel's Nuclear Hell Bombs," March/April, 25

Piper, Michael Collins, Ireland—British Planned Genocide in 1972, November/December, 13

Piper, Michael Collins, Willis Carto, Gray Eminence of U.S. Nationalism, May/June, 41

Plocker, Sever, Stalin's Willing Executioners, May/June, 59

Priceless Patents Pilfered," Daniel Michaels, July/August, 35

R

"Real Reason Why America Forced Japan into World War II," Steven M. Goodson, November/December, 41

Renouf, Lady Michele, "A Real Victim of the Holocaust," July/August, 47

Renouf, Lady Michele, "Just Say No to Christian Identity," January/February, 53

"Revisionist Wrap-Up: Western Hemisphere," Grace-Eki Oyama, May/June, 25

"Revolutionary Life: The Exile," Leon Degrelle, January/February, 46

Rhome, Harrell, "Muslim Feelings Toward America," July/August, 10

Rhome, Harrell, "Simon of Trent's Sad Saga," January/February, 14

Robb,Thomas, "Christian Identity, America's Best Hope," January/February, 59

"Roosevelt's Policy on Enemy Aliens," Daniel W. Michaels, May/June, 48

"Russia and the Jews as Viewed by Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn," Udo Walendy, September/October, 4

S

"Saint Joan of Arc," Margaret Huffstickler, January/February, 25

"Scottish-Americans: American Freedom," John Tiffany, January/February, 4

Shannan, Pat, Booth Story Corroborated, November/December, 32

Shannan, Pat, Later Life of John Wilkes Booth, May/June, 4

"Silencing of the Generals (Patton and Morgan)," Joaquin Bochaca, July/August, 41

"Simon of Trent's Sad Saga," Harrell Rhome, January/February, 14

"Slavery in America," Clint E. Lacy, May/June, 16

Speech, Robert Emmet, November/December, 16

Staff, "Destruction of French Cities by Allies," March/April, 48

"Stalin's Willing Executioners," Sever Plocker, May/June, 59

Stevenson, John Henry, "I Helped Kill Abraham Lincoln," November/December, 35

T

"TBR Interview with Siegfried Verbeke," John Nugent, May/June, 32

Tiffany, John, "Daniel Boone: The Man and the Myth," March/April, 4

Tiffany, John, "Robert Emmet—Heroic Irish Patriot," November/December, 15

Tiffany, John, "Irish-Texan Thwarts Yankee Imperialists," November/December, 20

Tiffany, John, "Martin Luther and His Legends," July/August, 4

Tiffany, John, "Of Scottish Blood: American Freedom," January/February, 4

Tiffany, John, "Robert Emmet—A Bold Irish Patriot," November/December, 15

Tillawi, Hesham, "Israelis Believe They Are God," July/August, 18

Toben, Dr. Frederick, "Paul von Lettow, the Bush Ghost of Africa, Confounded the British," May/June, 23

Toben, Dr. Frederick, "Treblinka, Was It Really a Death Camp?" January/February, 28

"Treblinka, Was It Really a Death Camp?," Dr. Frederick Töben, January/February, 28

U

"Unanswered Questions on the Jewish Holocaust," Giuseppe Furioso, May/June, 38

W

Walendy, Udo, "Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, Russia and the Jews," September/October, 4

"Wars: How We Can Stop Imperialist Wars," Christopher Hedges, March/April, 31

"What if Hitler Had Won World War II?," Leon Degrelle, March/April, 50

Willing, R. Duane, "Money, the Ultimate Religion," July/August, 56

"Wilson, Woodrow, Sexual Pecadillos," Conrad Grieb, July/August, 25

"World War II, Hidden Forces Behind," Kenneth McKilliam, November/December, 46

"WWII—Real Reason Why America Forced Japan into It," Steven M. Goodson, November/December, 41

"World War II—What if Hitler Had Won It?" Leon Degrelle, March/April, 50

Z

Zundel, Ingrid, "The Battle That Liberated the West," November/December, 22

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